



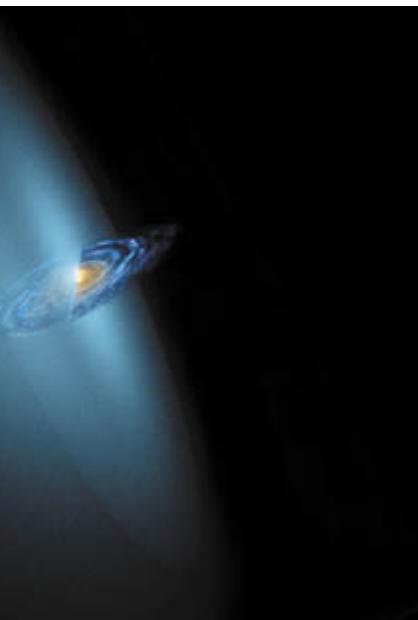
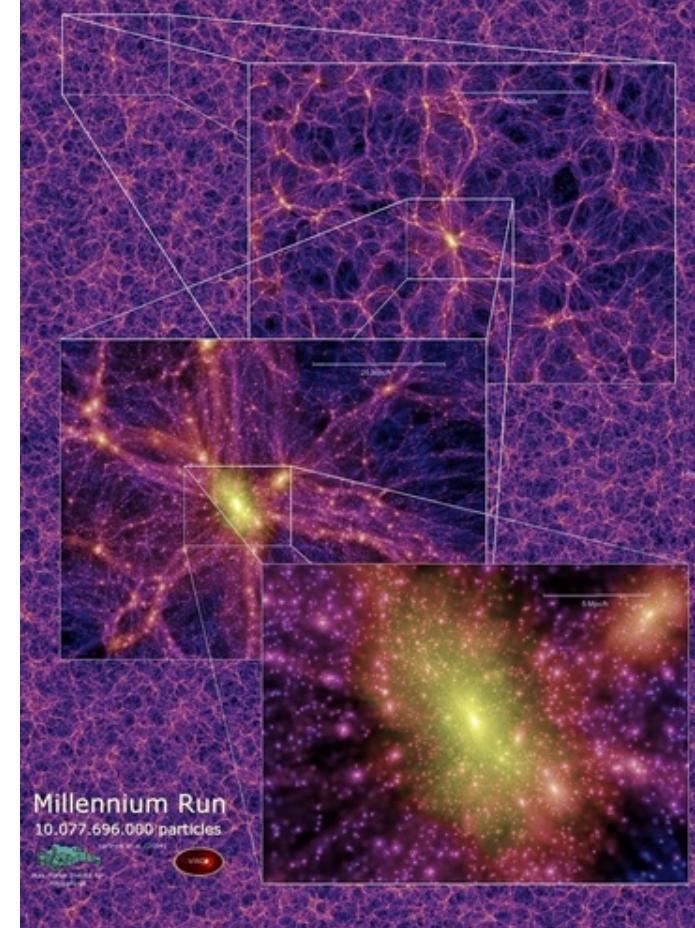
How a two-phase Xe TPC is a perfect way to look for WIMPs

T. Shutt

Case Western Reserve University

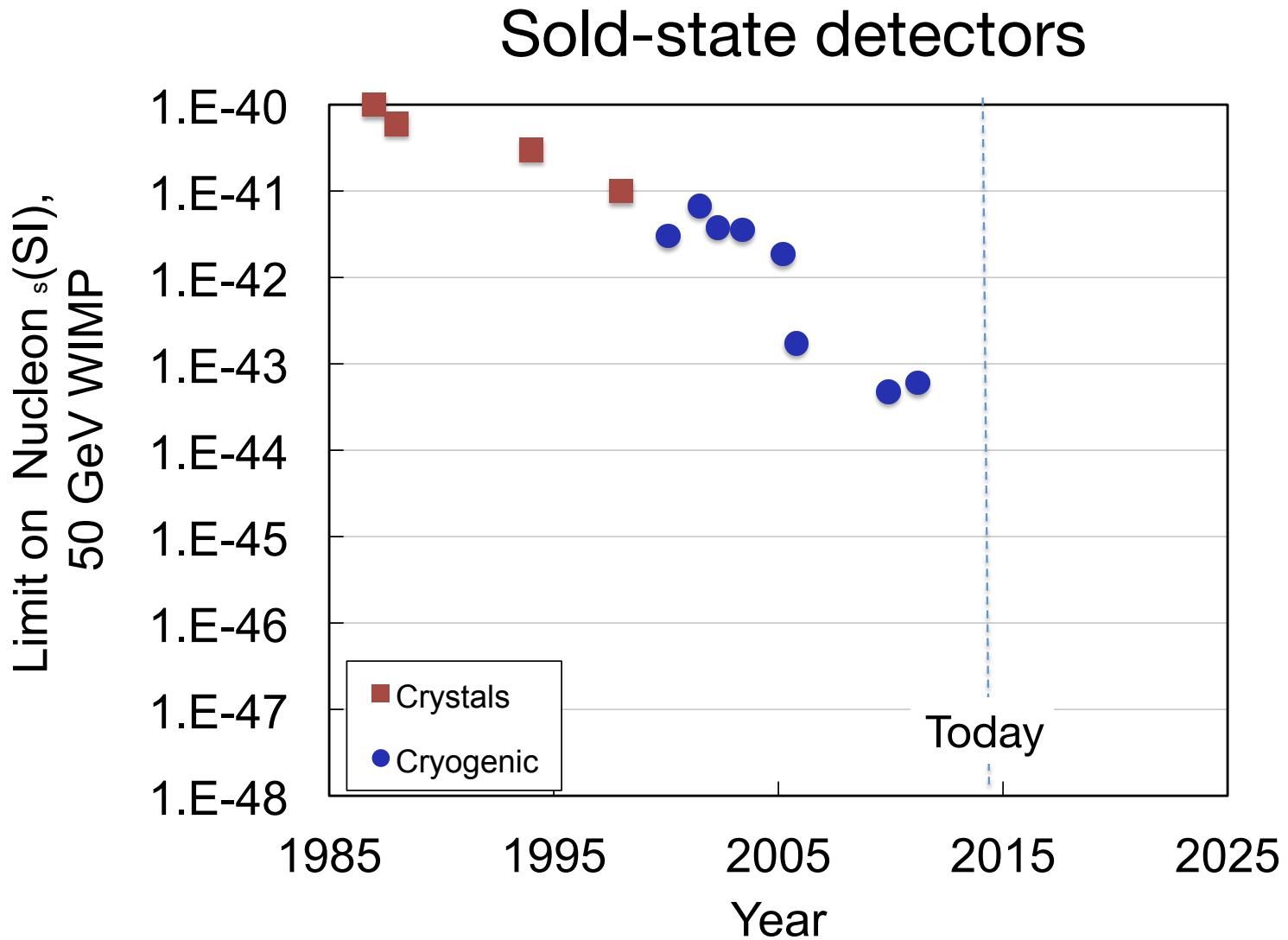
Dark Matter

Dark energy	≈ 0.68
Dark matter	≈ 0.27
Baryons	≈ 0.05
(Stars+Planets	$\approx 0.004)$
<u>Neutrinos:</u>	$\approx 0.001\text{-}0.015$
Total	1

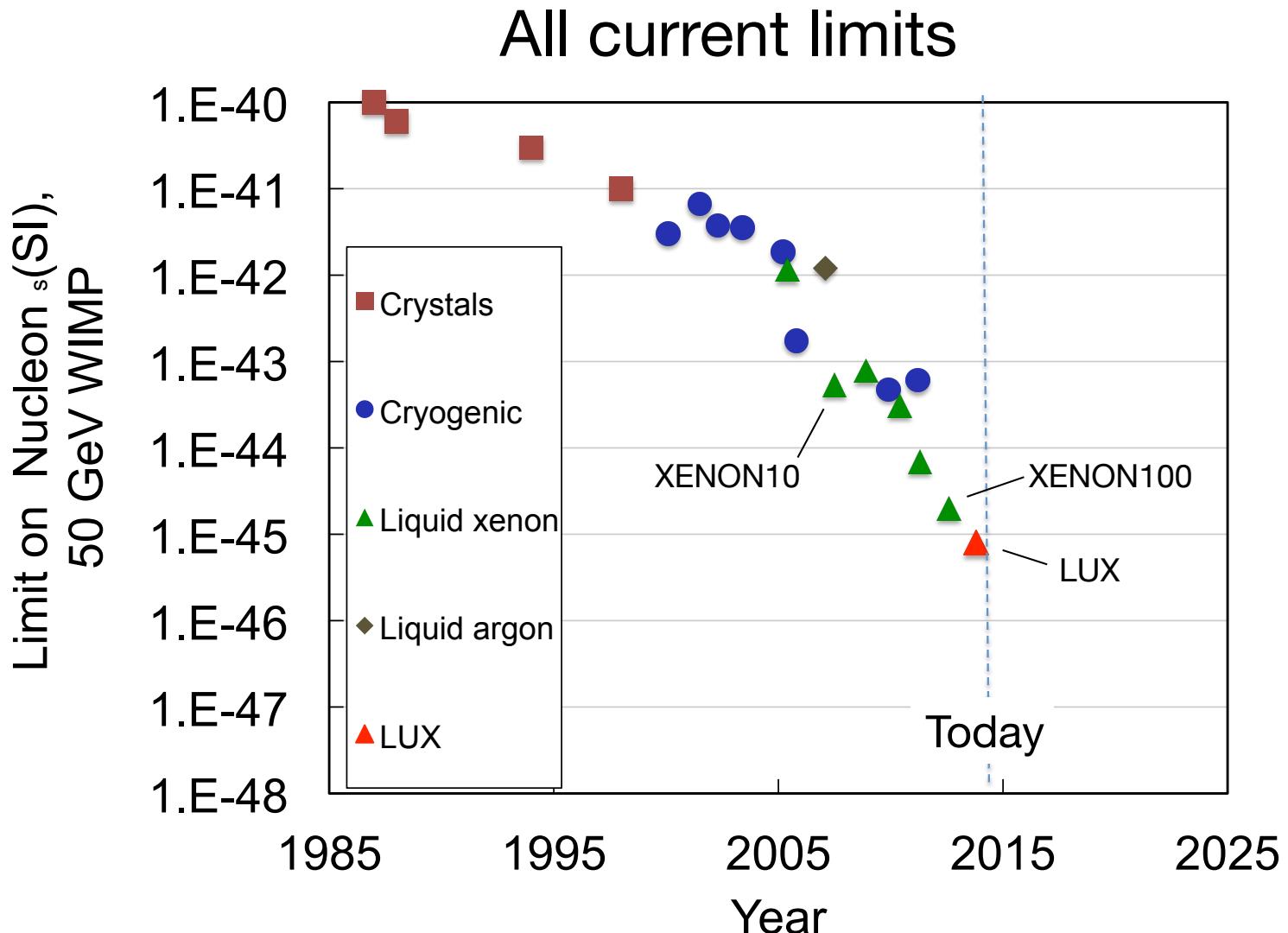


- In the lab:
 - $300 \text{ m}_{\text{proton}} / \text{liter}$
 - velocity $\sim 10^{-3} c$
- Elastic scattering on nuclei
 - Coherent: rate $\sim A^2$
- Rate $< 1 / 100 \text{kg/month}$

Search results for direct scattering

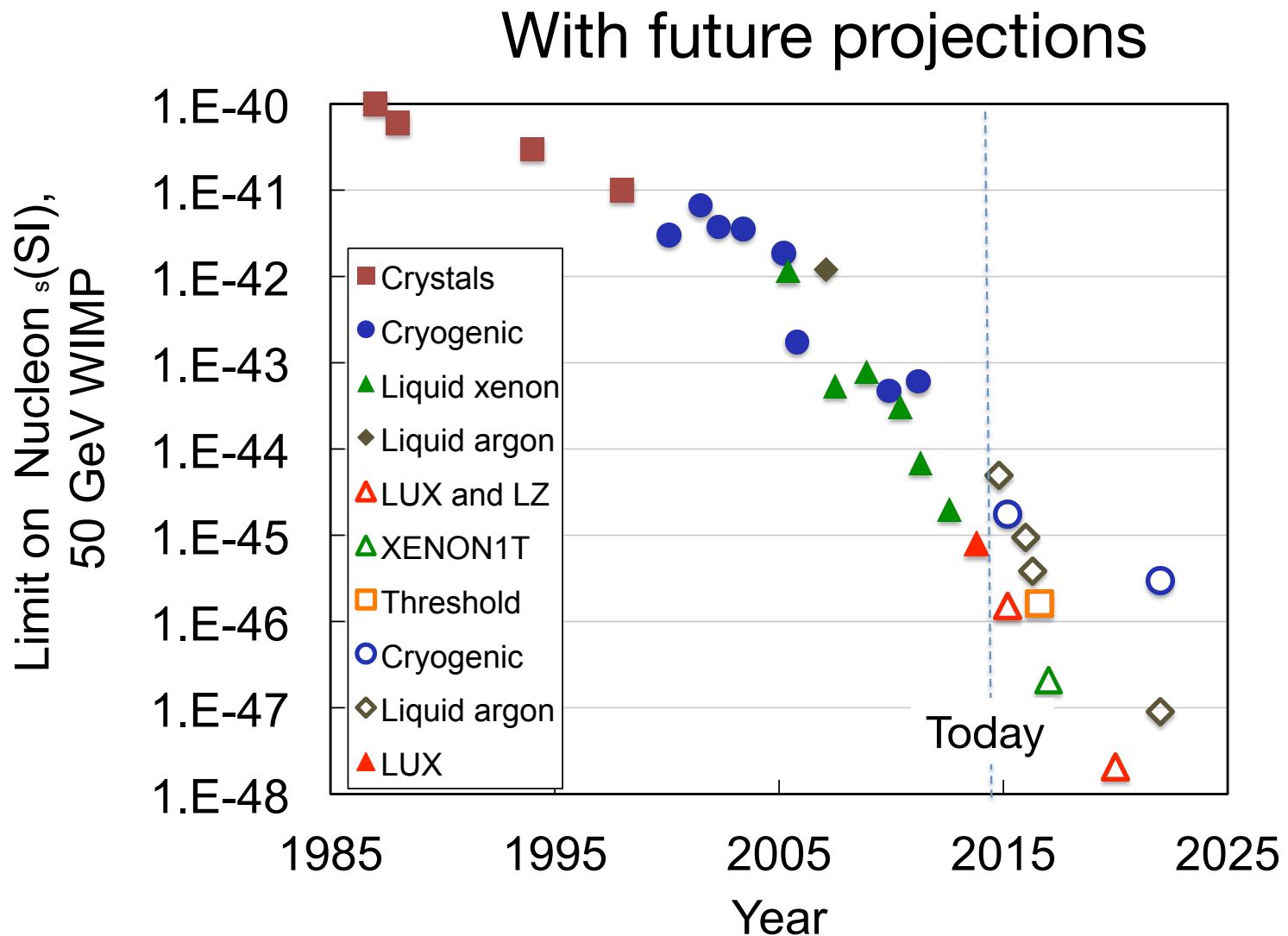


Search results for direct scattering



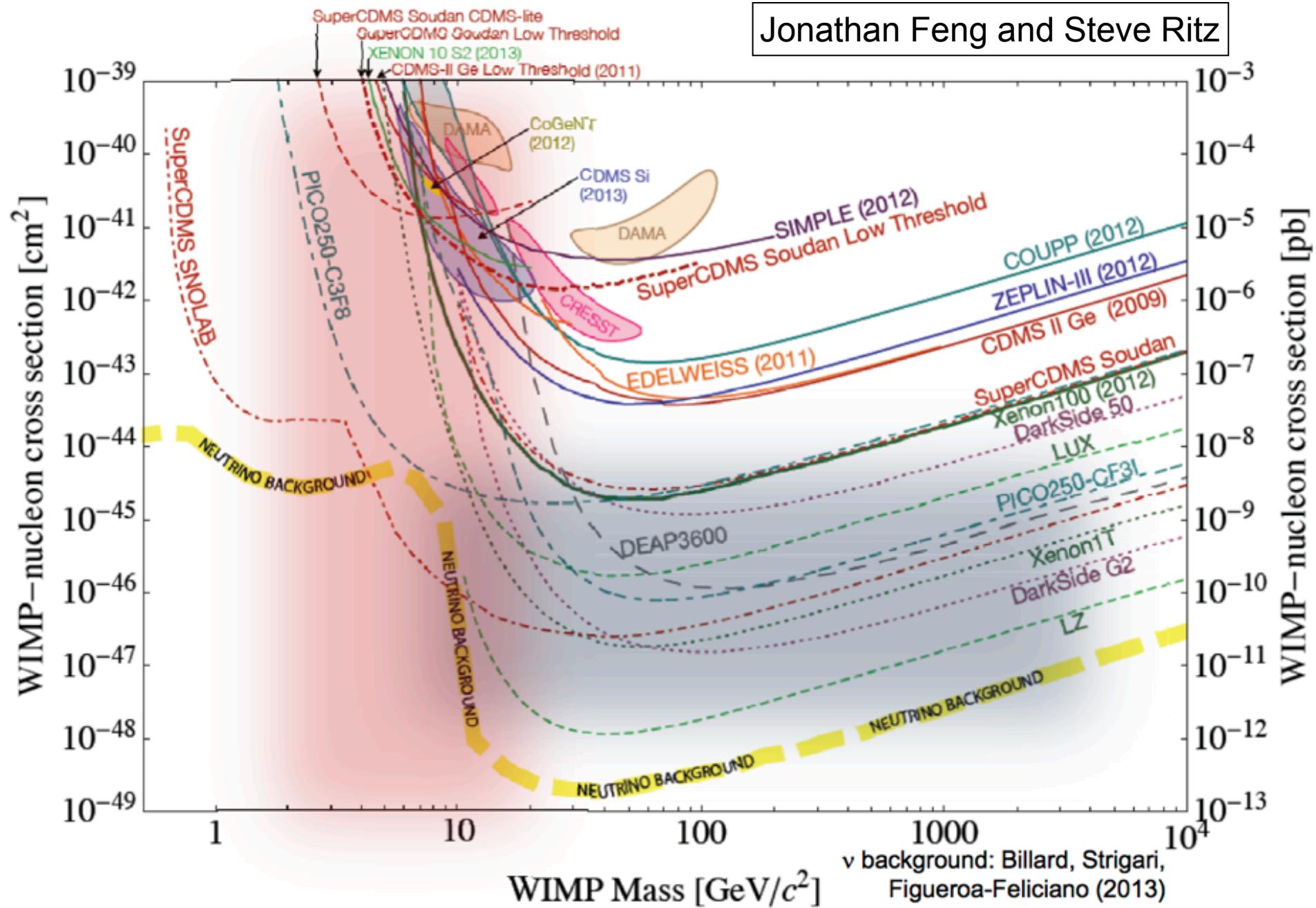
- Single phase Xe - 1990 (Dama), then UKDM + Cline/ICARUS -> ZEPLIN I.
- ~1997: ZEPLIN two phase UK/UCLA via ICARUS

Search results for direct scattering



CURRENT STATUS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Jonathan Feng and Steve Ritz



Dual phase Time Projection Chamber



- Liquid Xe - large signal, strong shielding of external backgrounds
- 3D event position
- Charge (S2) / light (S1) distinguishes electron recoil backgrounds
- Single electrons and photons

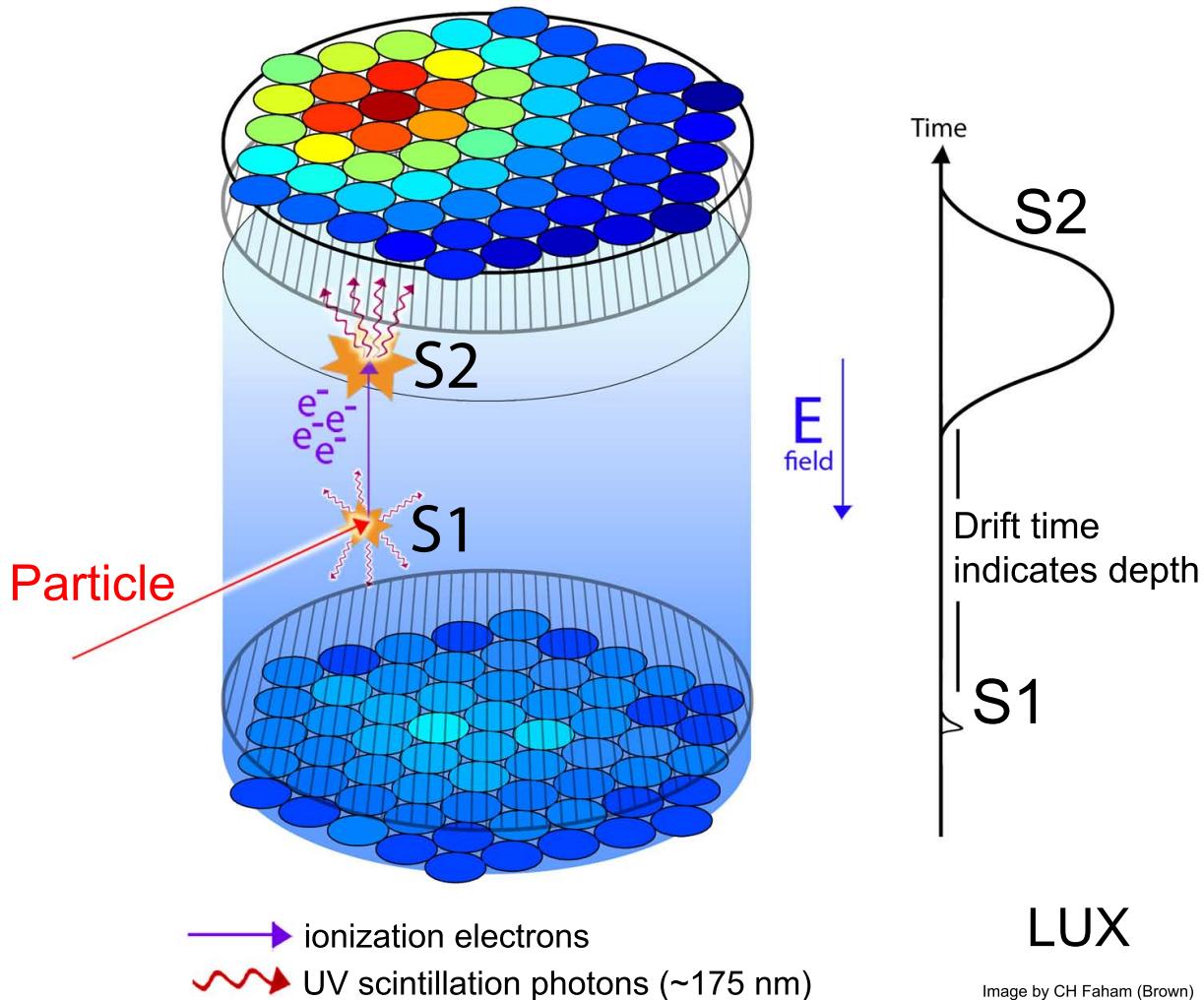
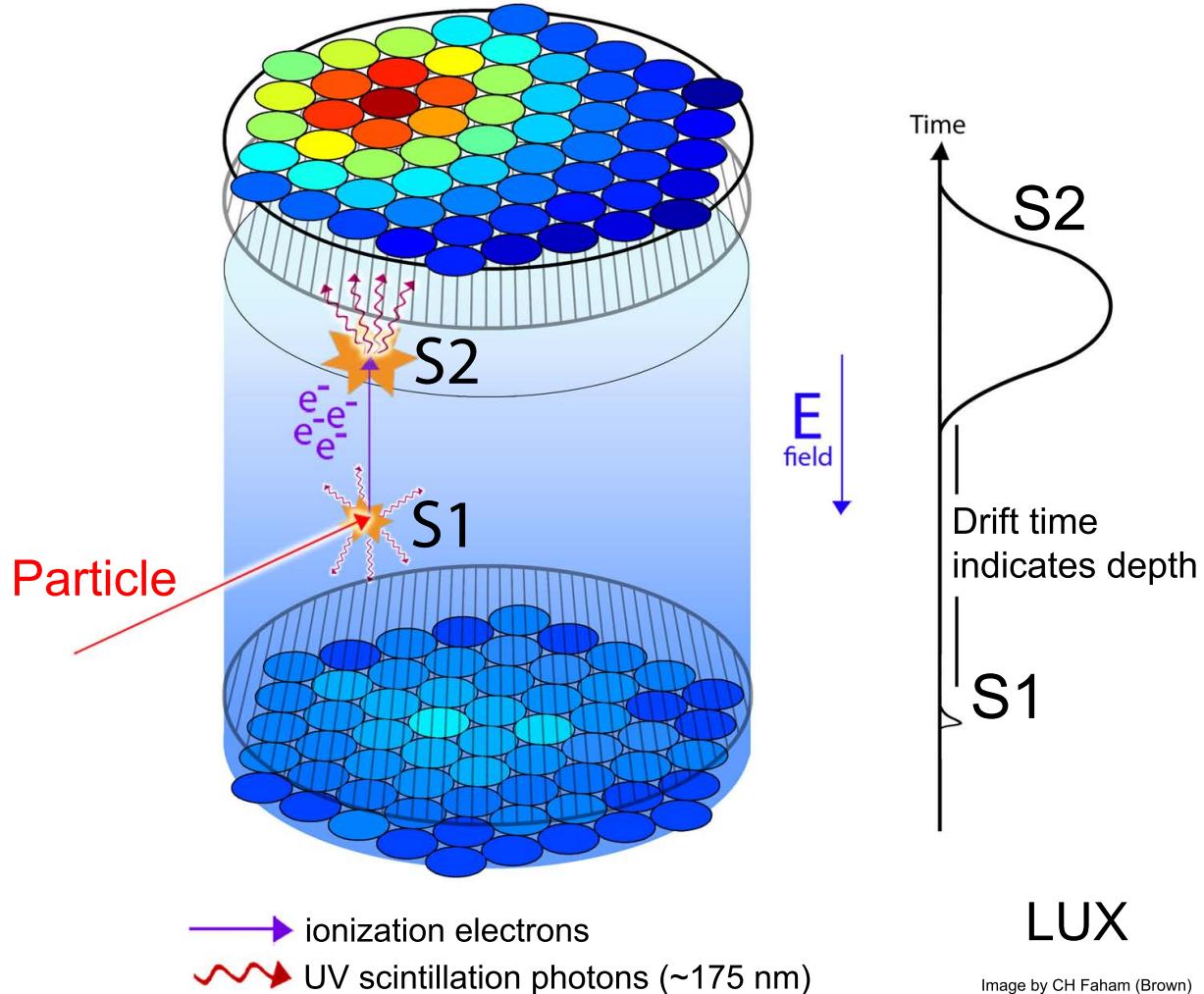
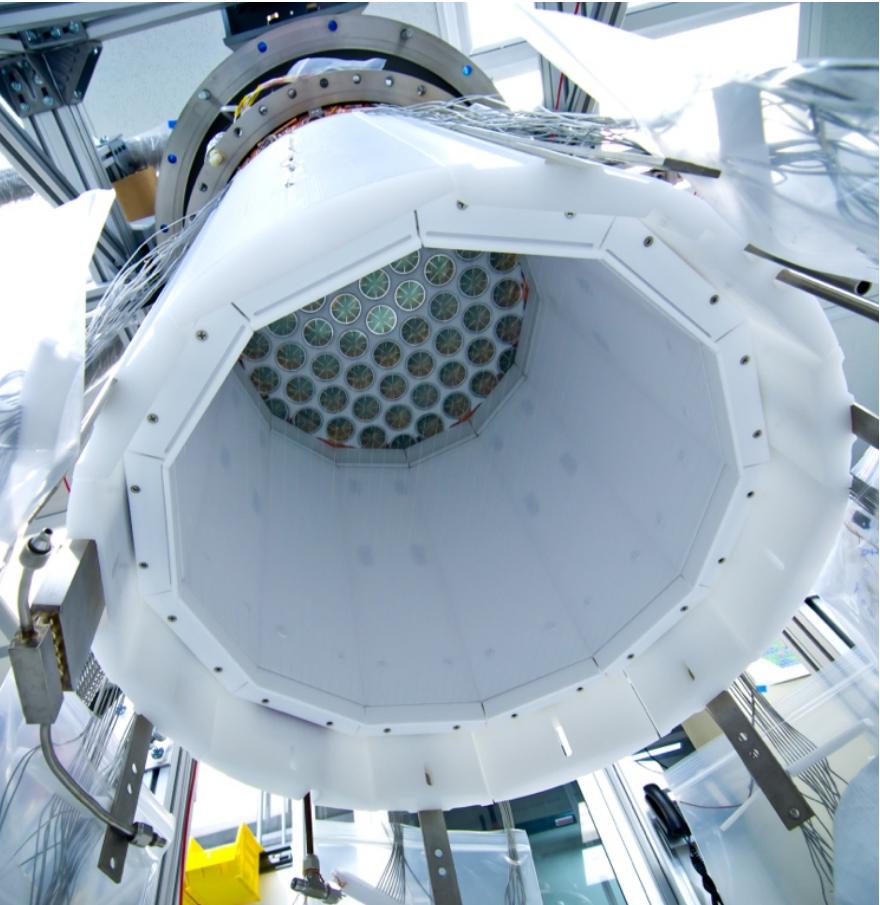


Image by CH Faham (Brown)

The LUX TPC



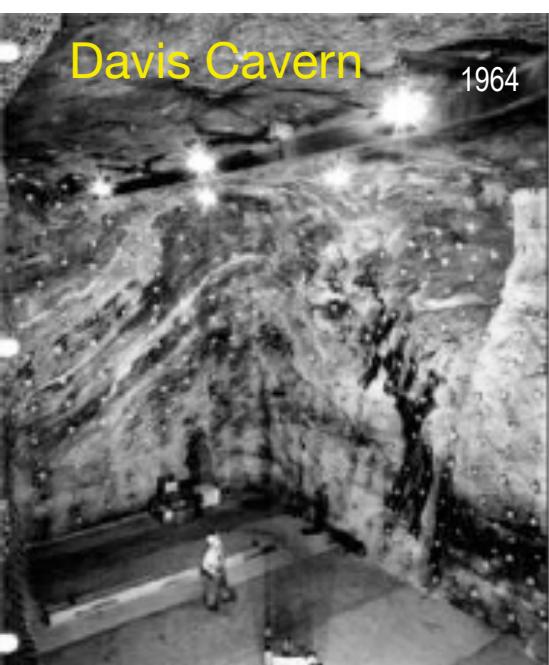
300 kg active Xe
122 2" Ø PMTs

Teflon walls

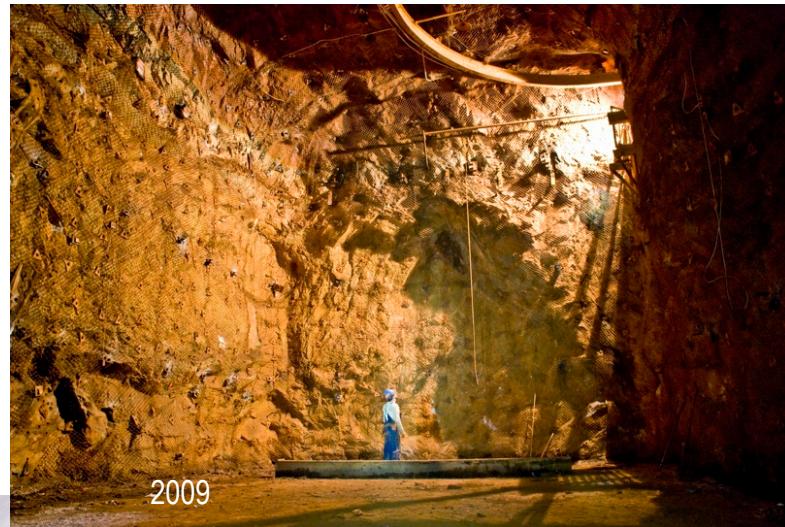
Low background Titanium cryostat

Davis Cavern

1964



LUX @ SURF in the Homestake Mine



LUX collaboration



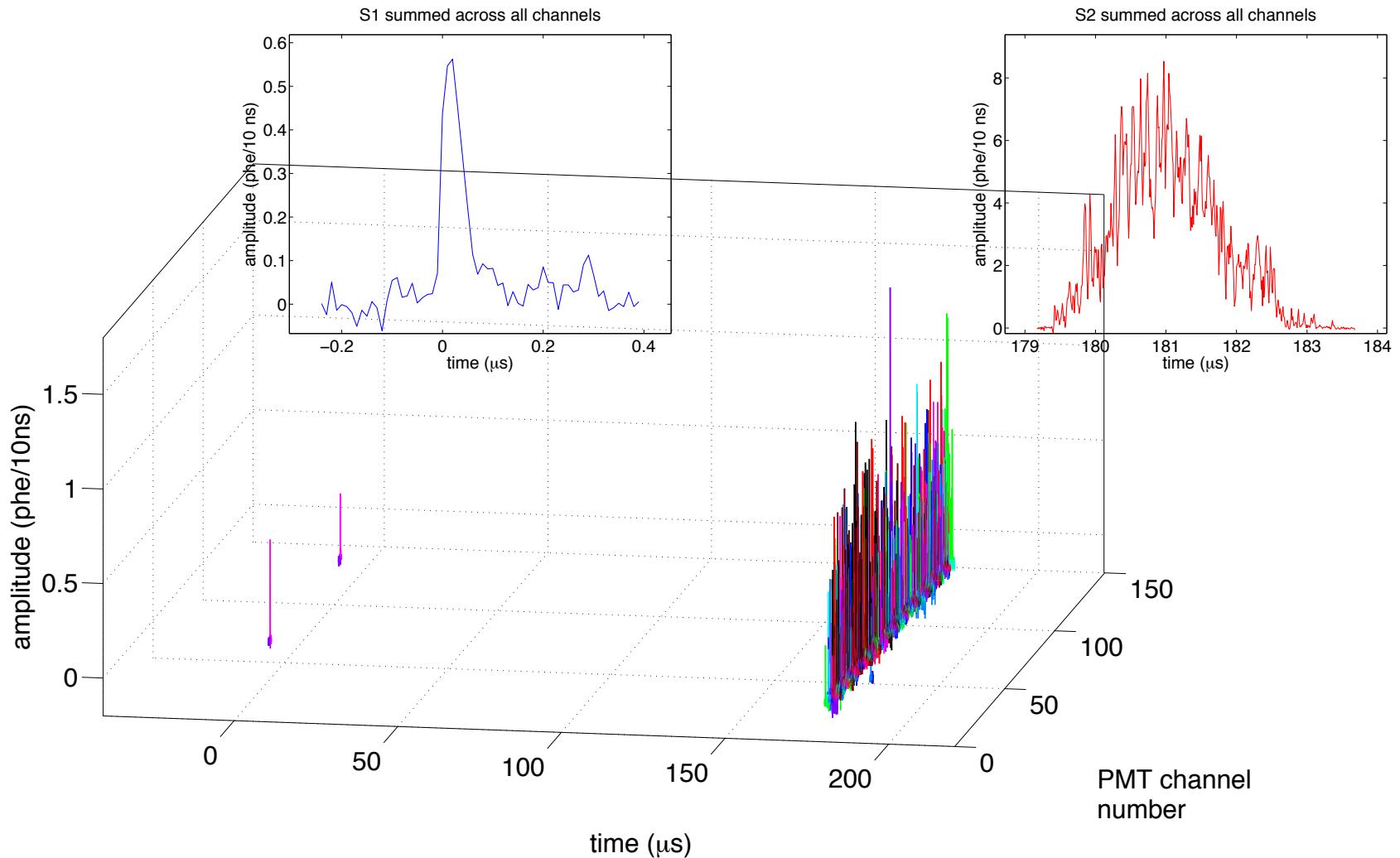
17 Institutions

Brown
Case
Edinburgh
Imperial College
Maryland
LLNL
LIP-Coimbra
Rochester
South Dakota
SD School of Mines
SDSTA
Texas A&M
UC Berkeley/LBNL
UC Davis
UC Santa Barbara
University College of London
Yale

Sturgis



A “typical” event

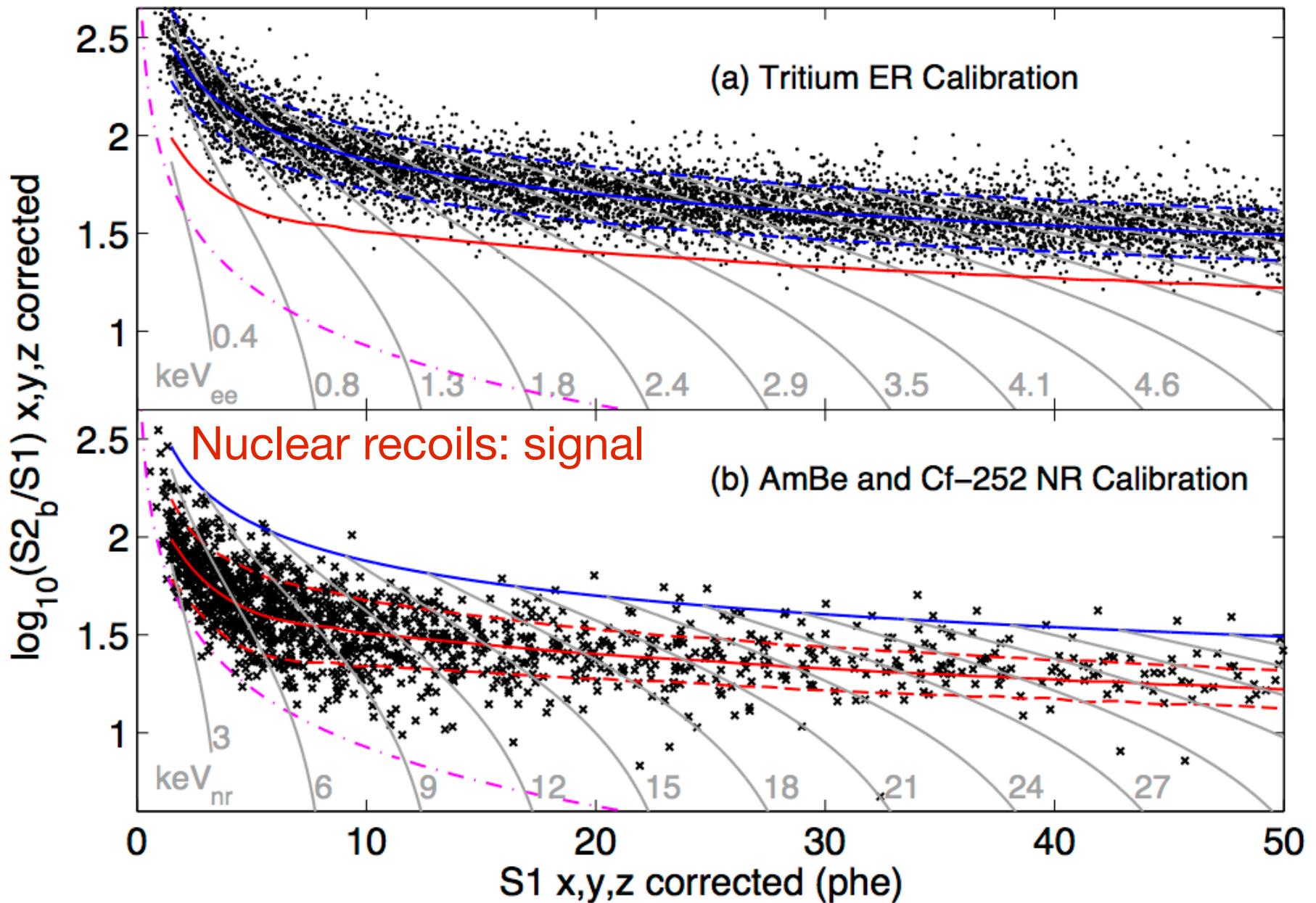


Requirements for WIMP search candidate events

- S2 trigger (at least 2 trigger ch. ≥ 8 phe within 2μ s)
- $2 \text{ phe} \leq S1 \leq 30 \text{ phe}$
- $200 \text{ phe} \leq S2 \leq 3300 \text{ phe}$
- total area of other pulses in the event $< 100 \text{ phe}$

Background and Signal

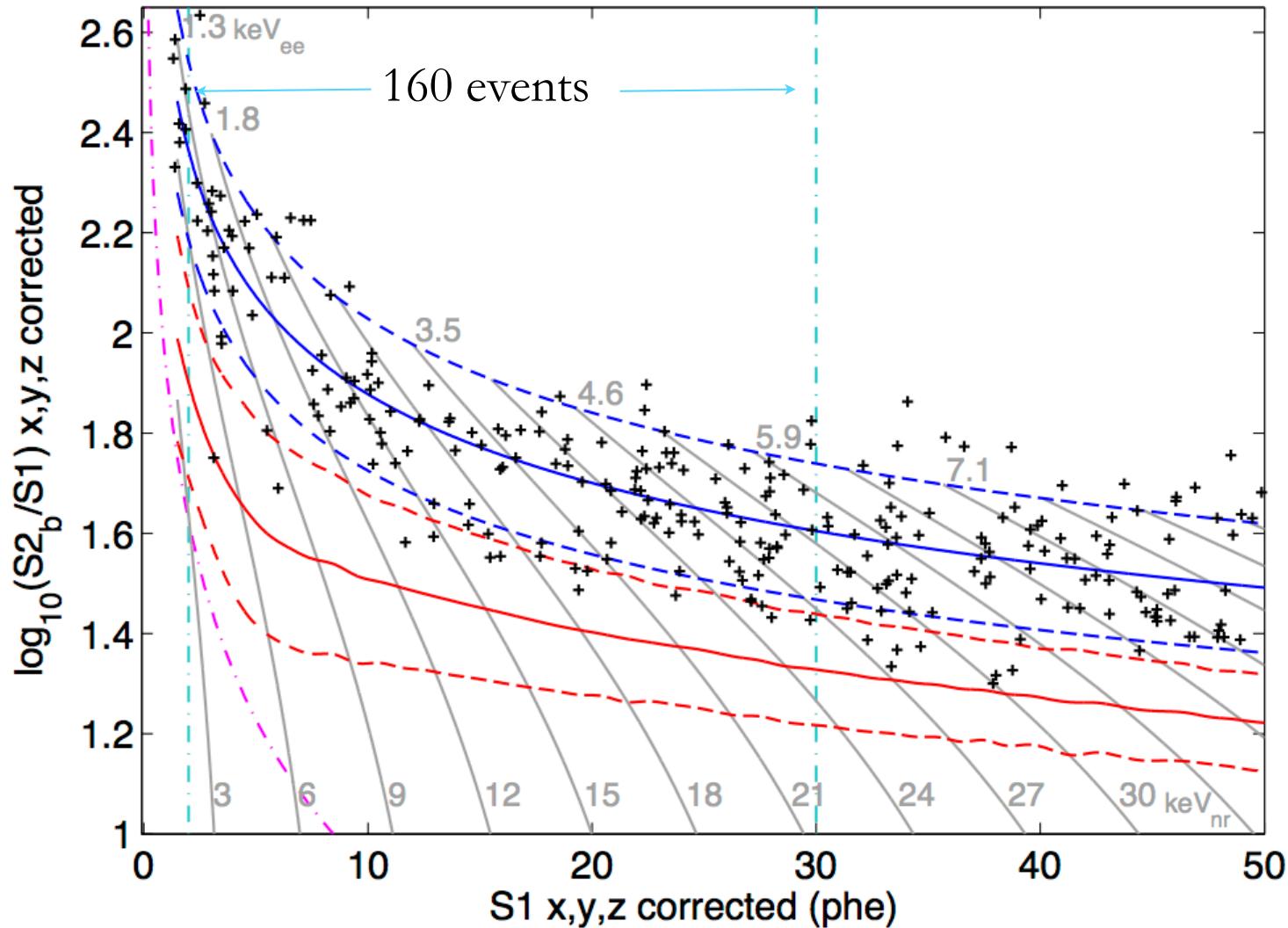
Electron recoils: background



WIMP search data set

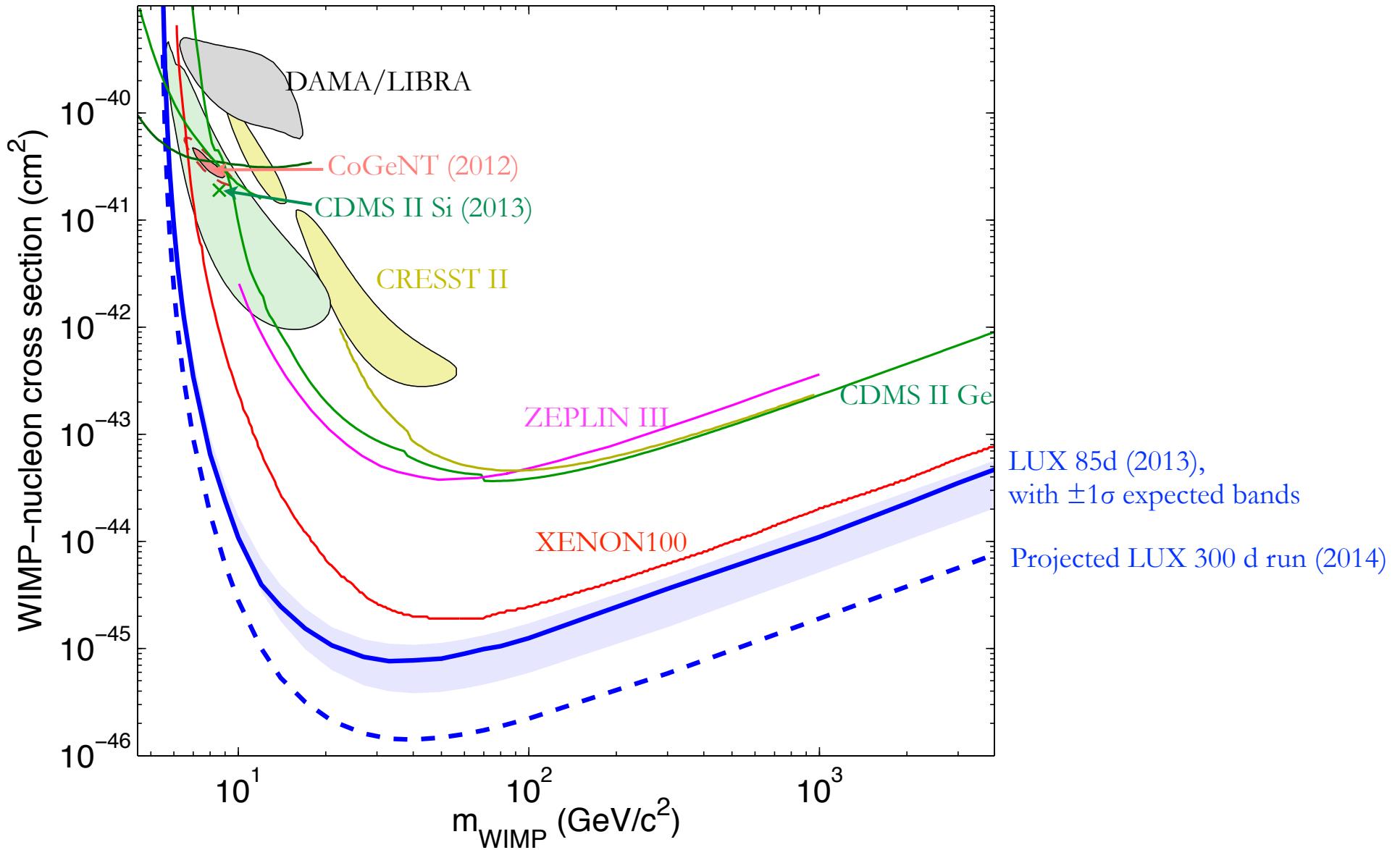


data for non-blind analysis, April 21 - August 8, 2013



118 fiducial volume: $r < 18 \text{ cm}$, $7 < z < 47 \text{ cm}$

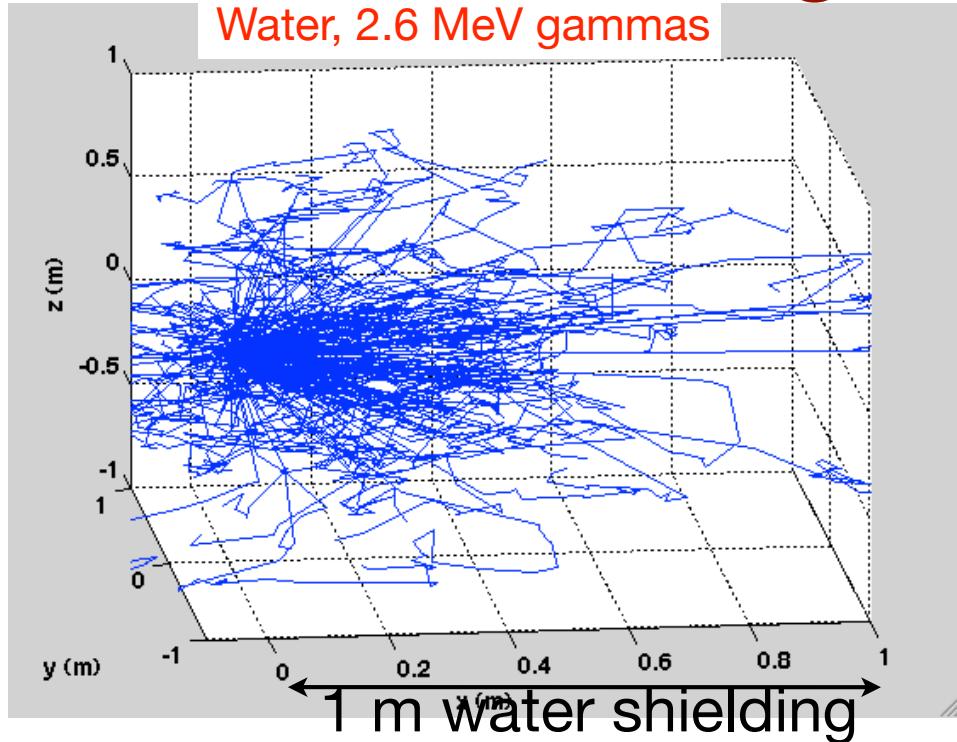
LUX spin-independent results



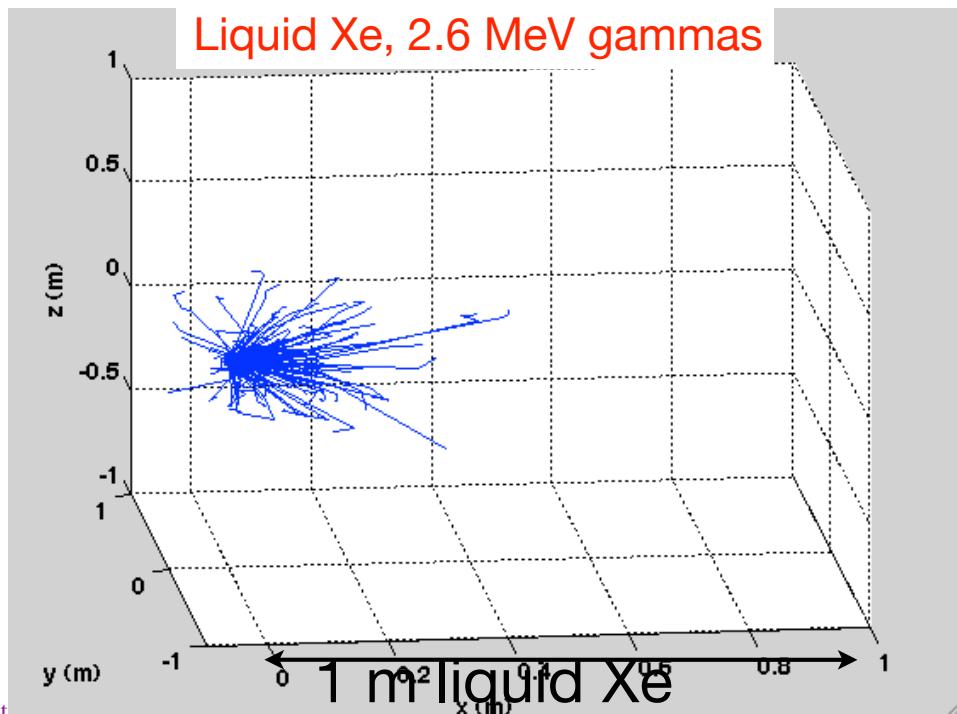
Shielding Gamma Rays



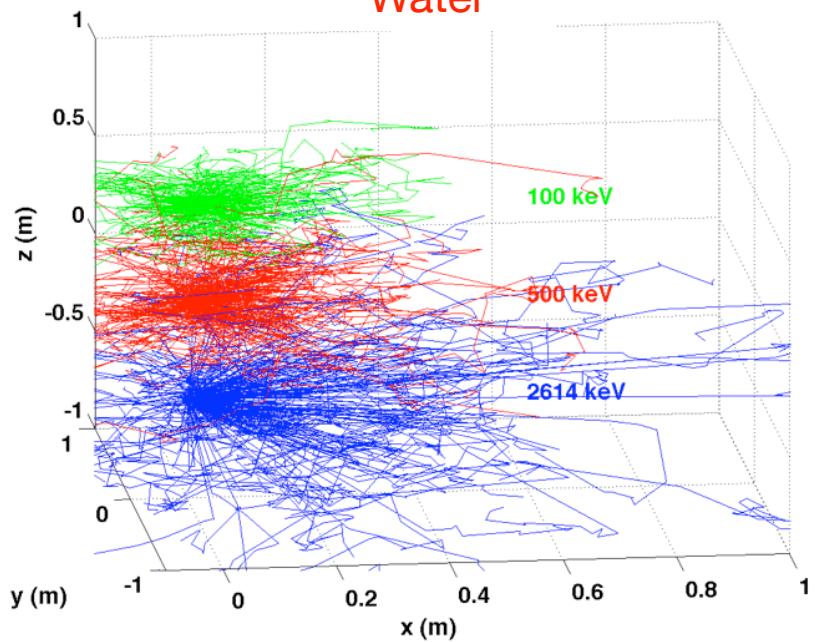
Water, 2.6 MeV gammas



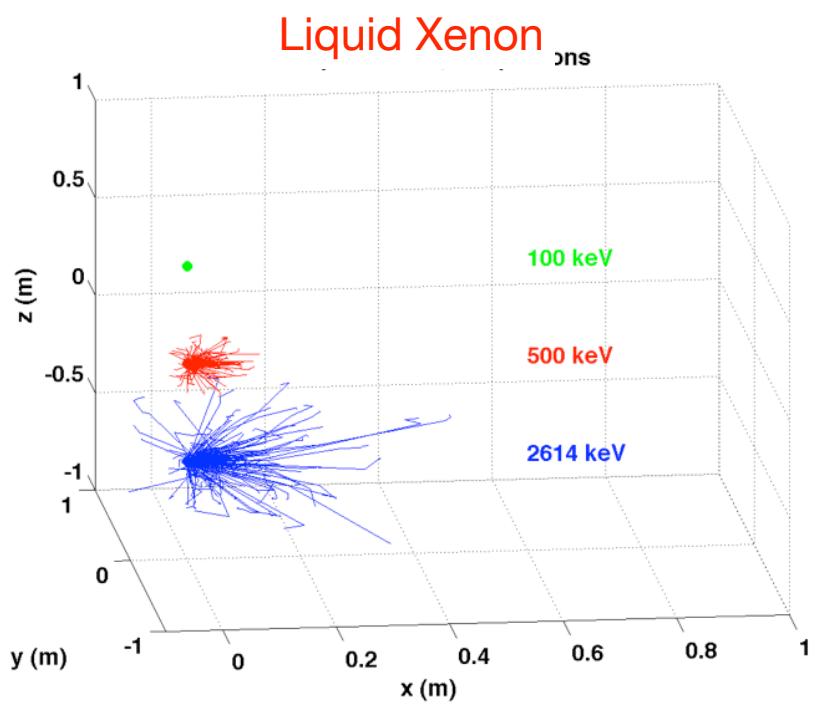
Liquid Xe, 2.6 MeV gammas



Water



Liquid Xenon



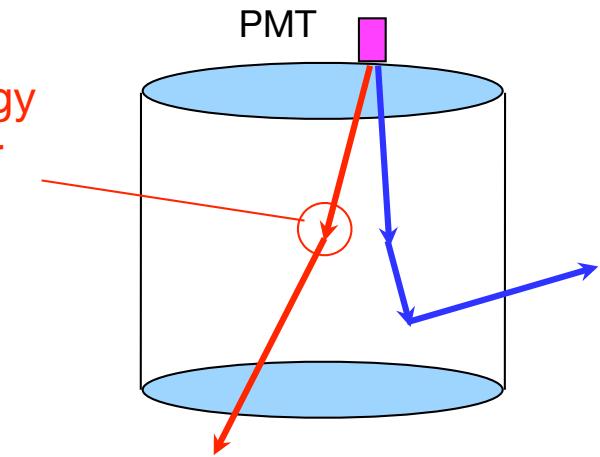
Self-shielding in liquid xenon



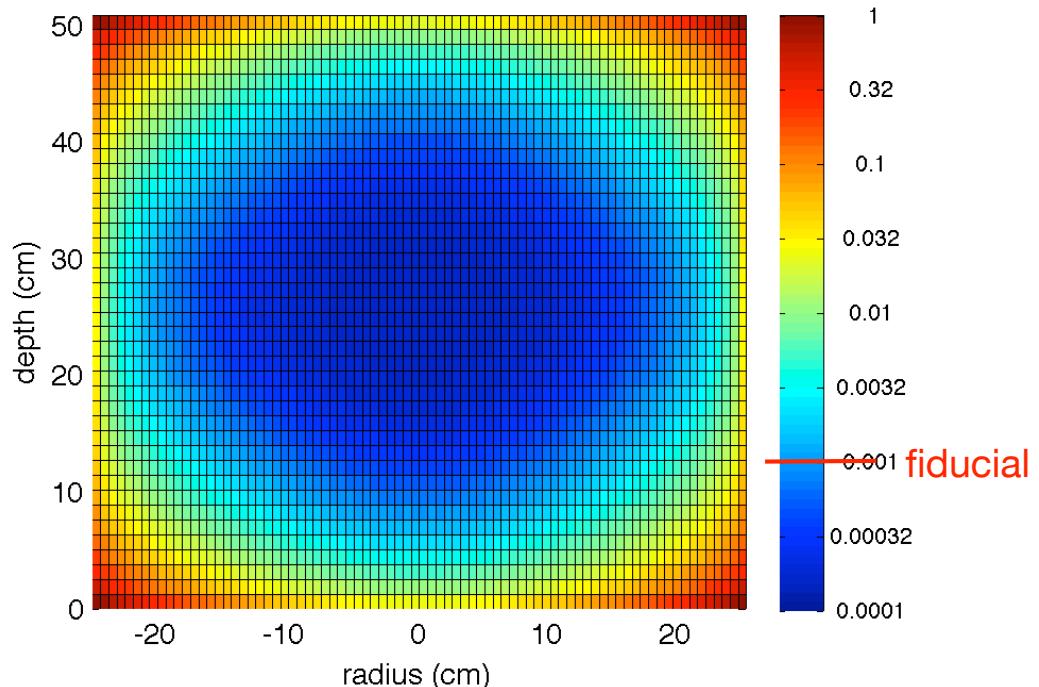
- MeV gammas and neutrons: $\lambda \sim 10$ cm

Single, low-energy
Compton scatter

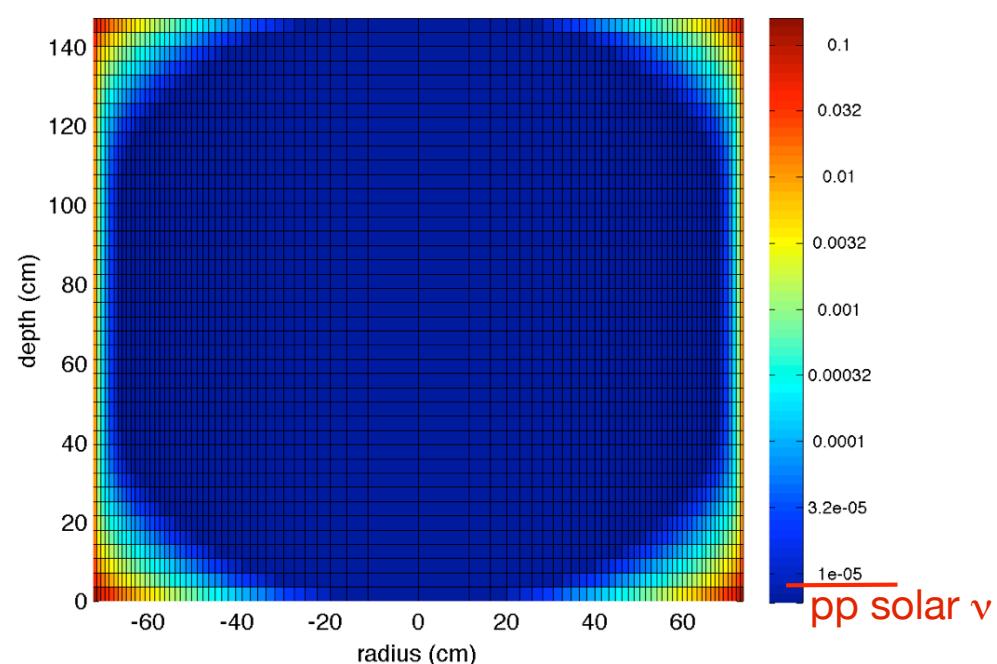
$$P(L) \cong \frac{L}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{L}{\lambda}}$$



300 kg LUX



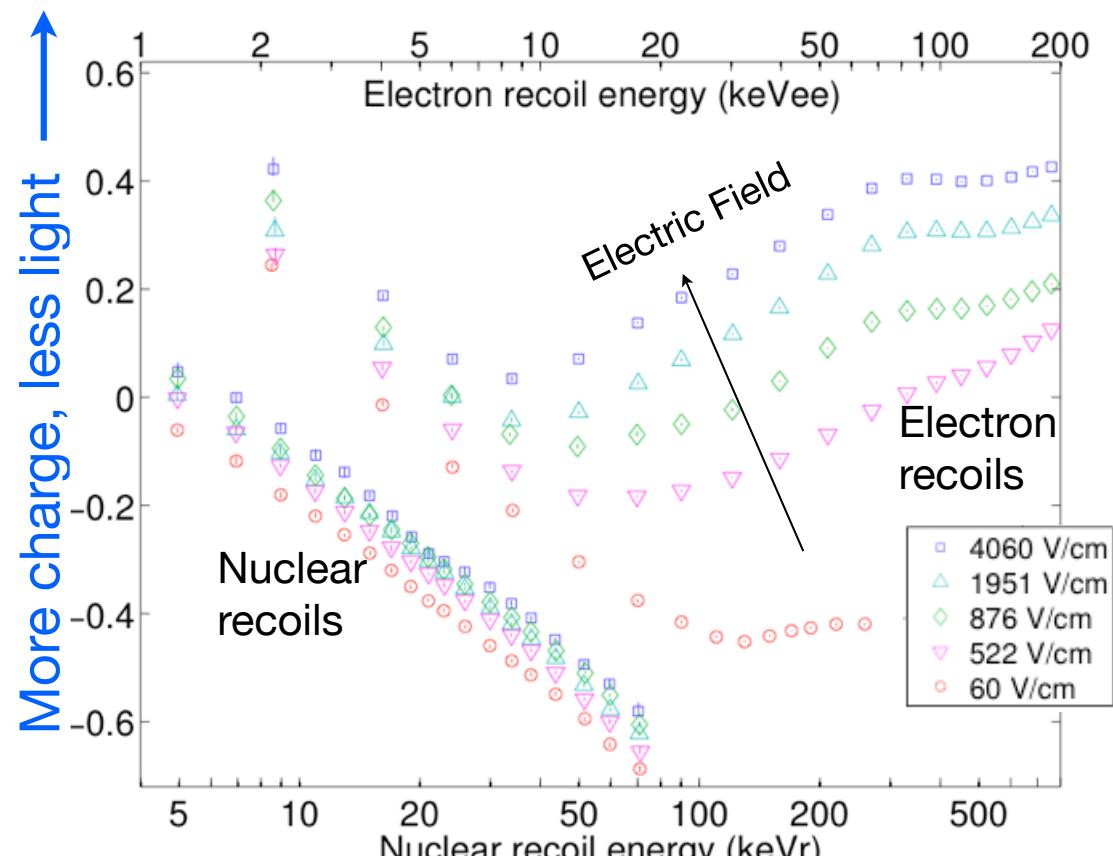
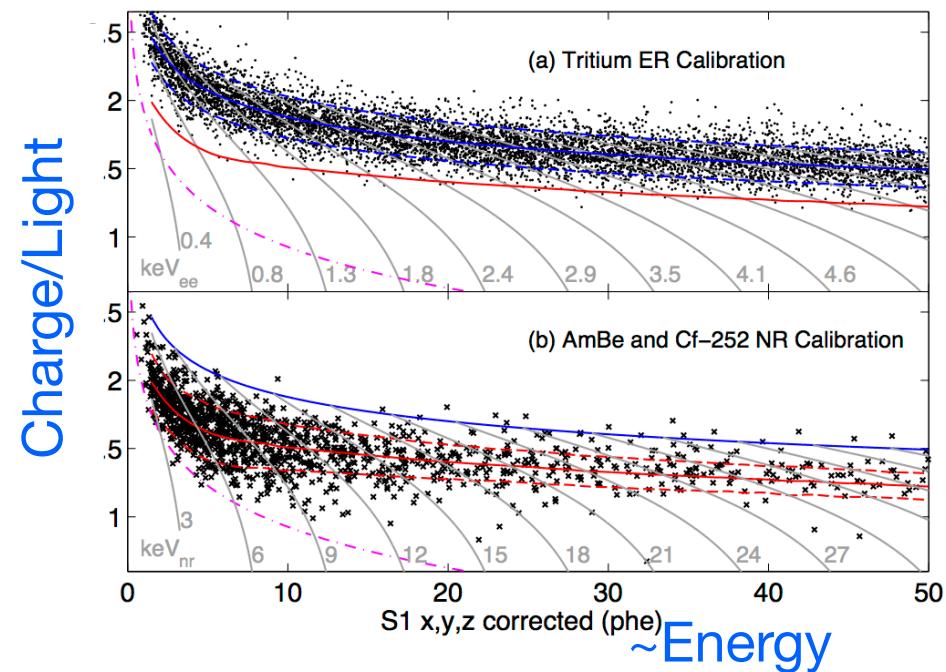
7 Ton LZ



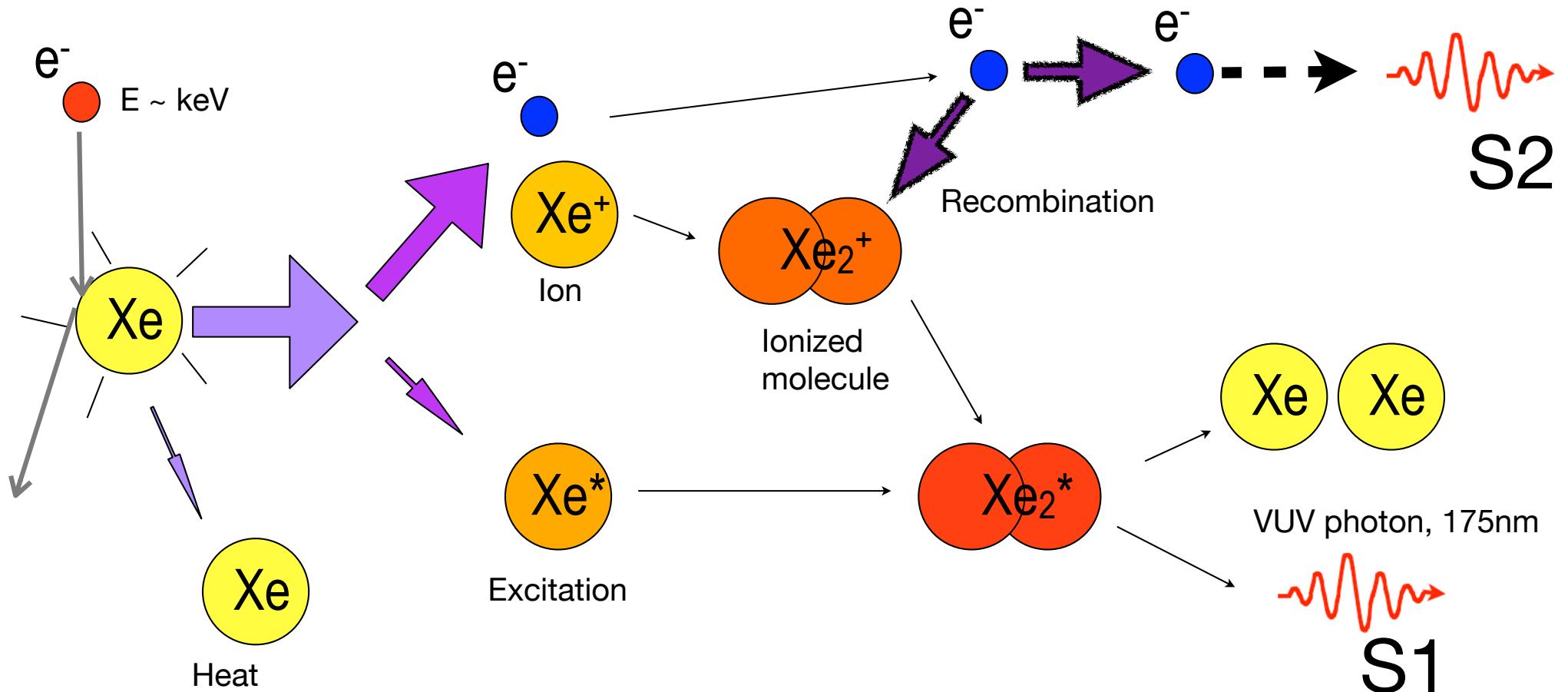
Charge and Light signals



- Rejection of background depends on separation and width of electron recoil and nuclear recoil “bands”
- Complicated physics at play

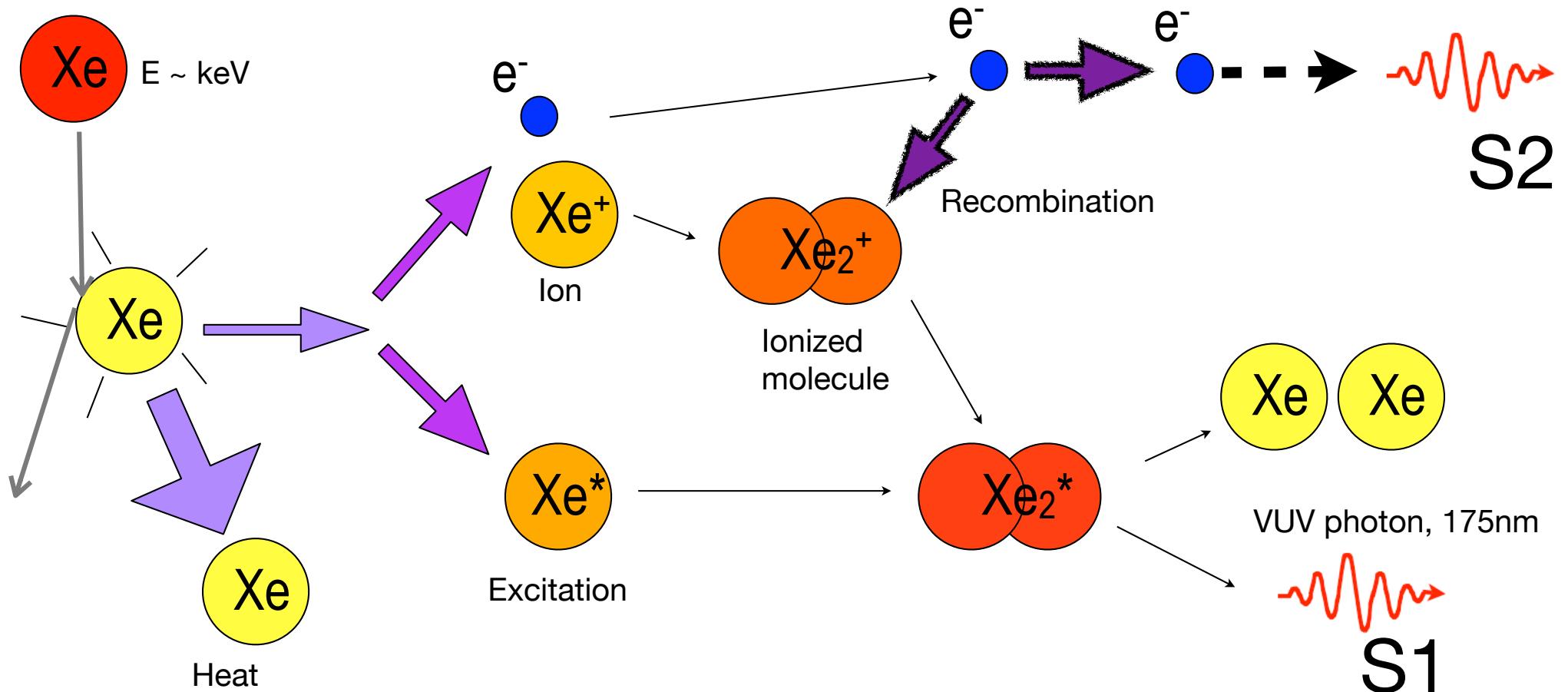


Signal production in liquid Xe



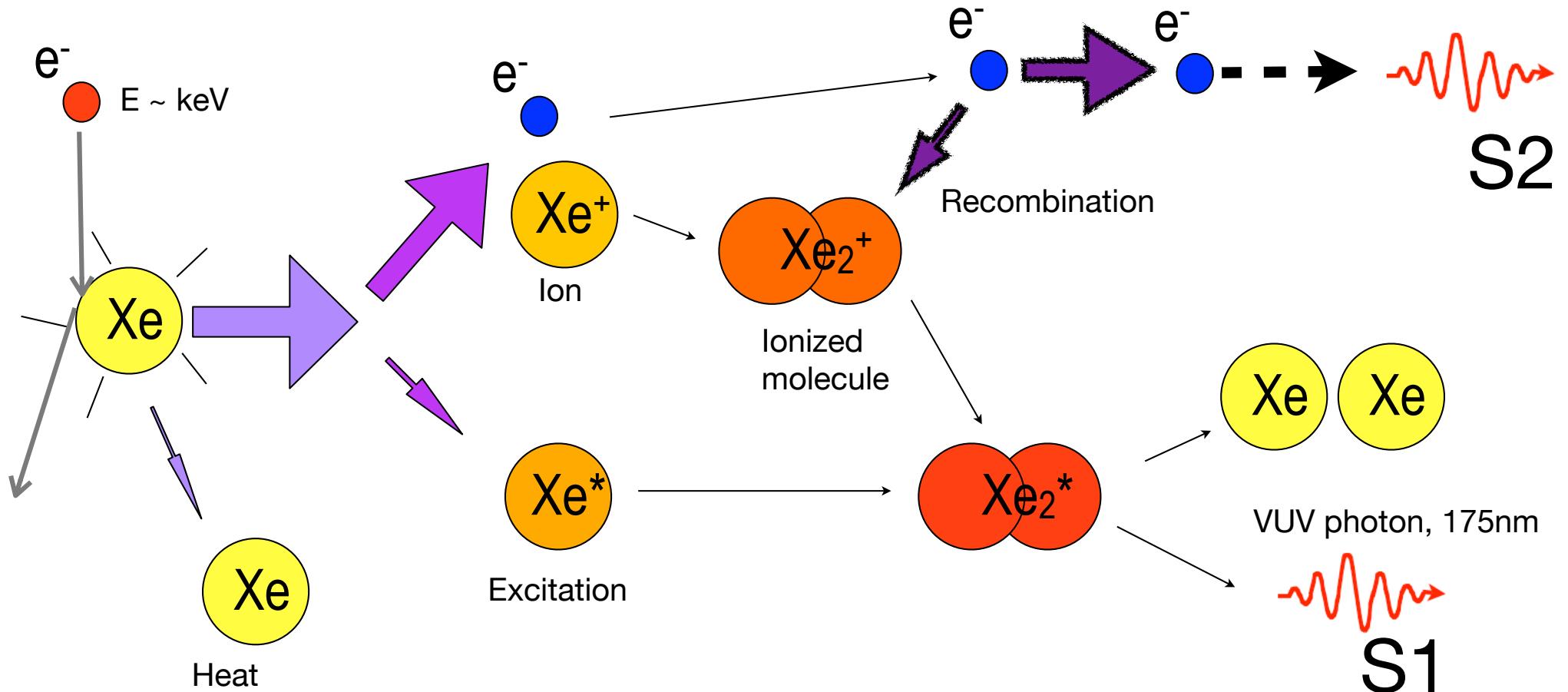
Electron Recoils

Signal production in liquid Xe



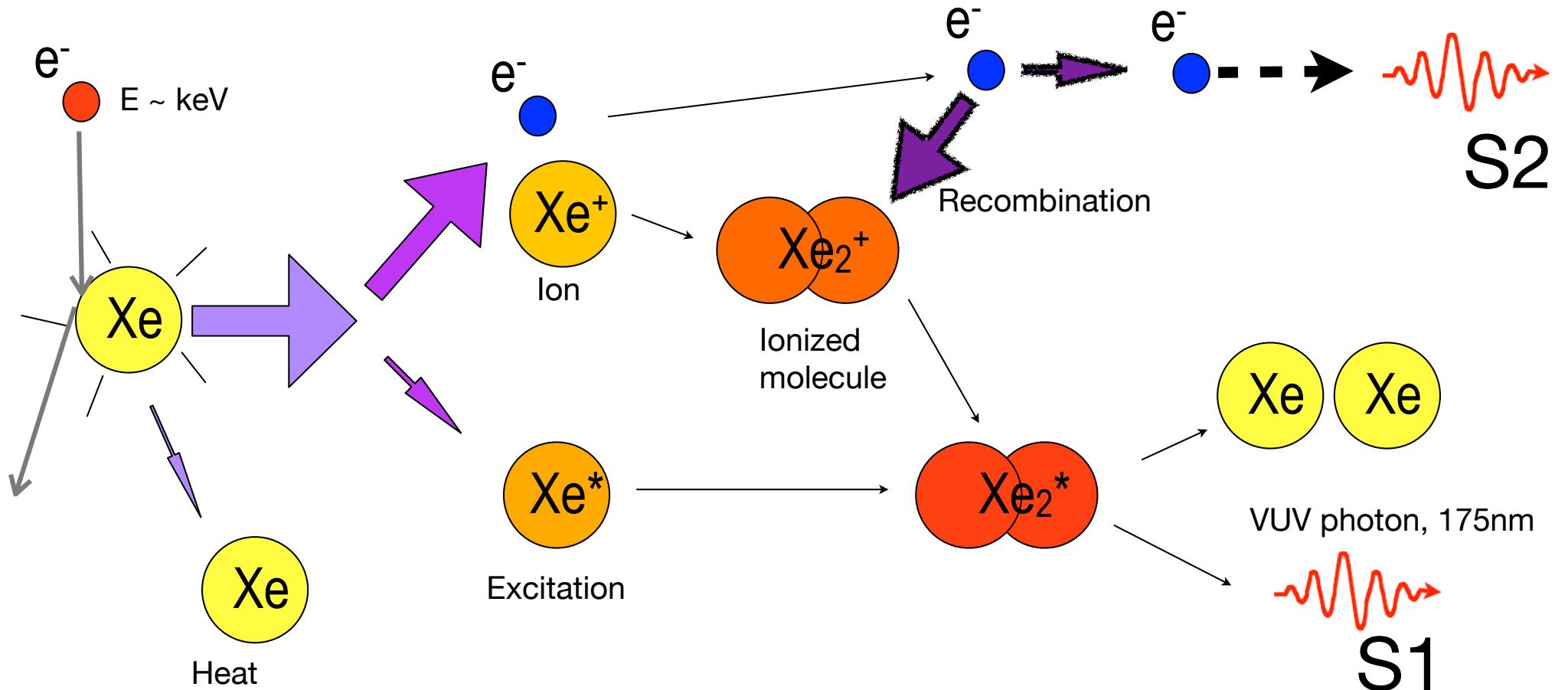
Nuclear Recoils

Signal production in liquid Xe



Electron Recoils - high electric field

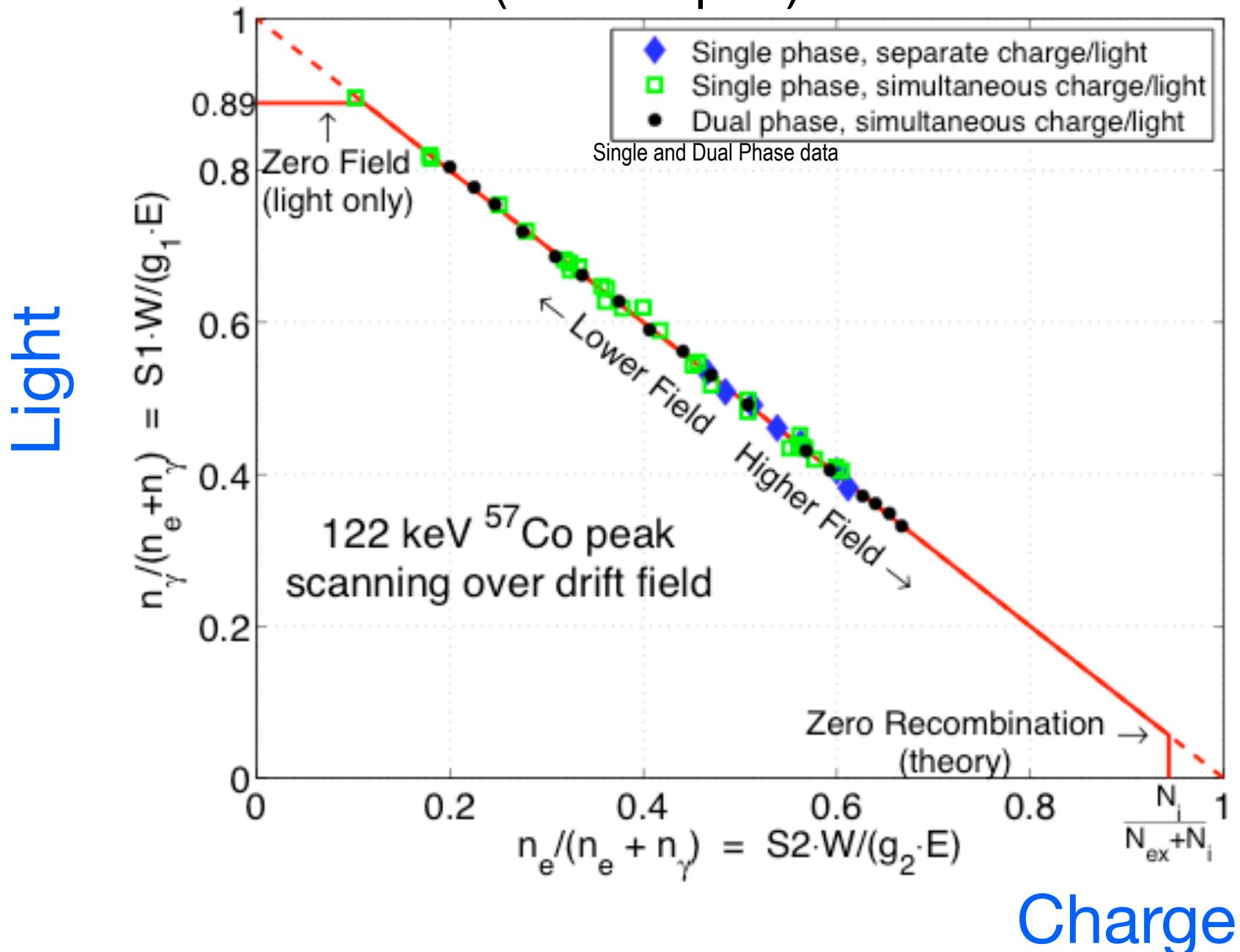
Signal production in liquid Xe



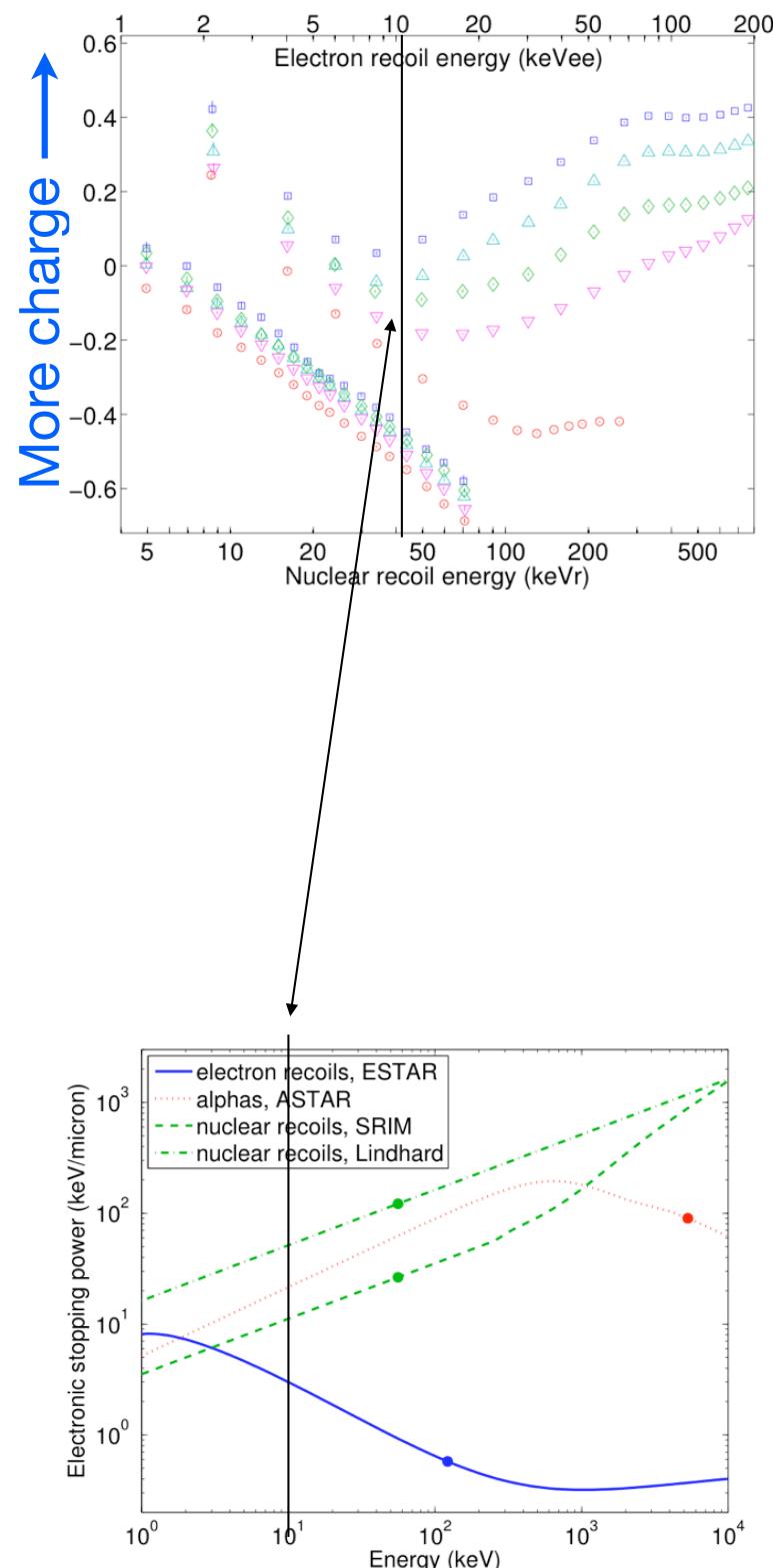
Electron Recoils - low electric field

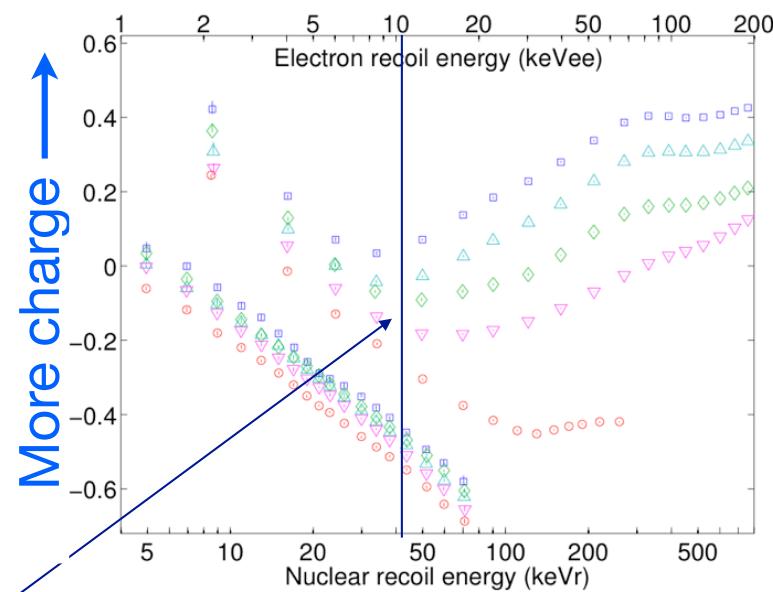
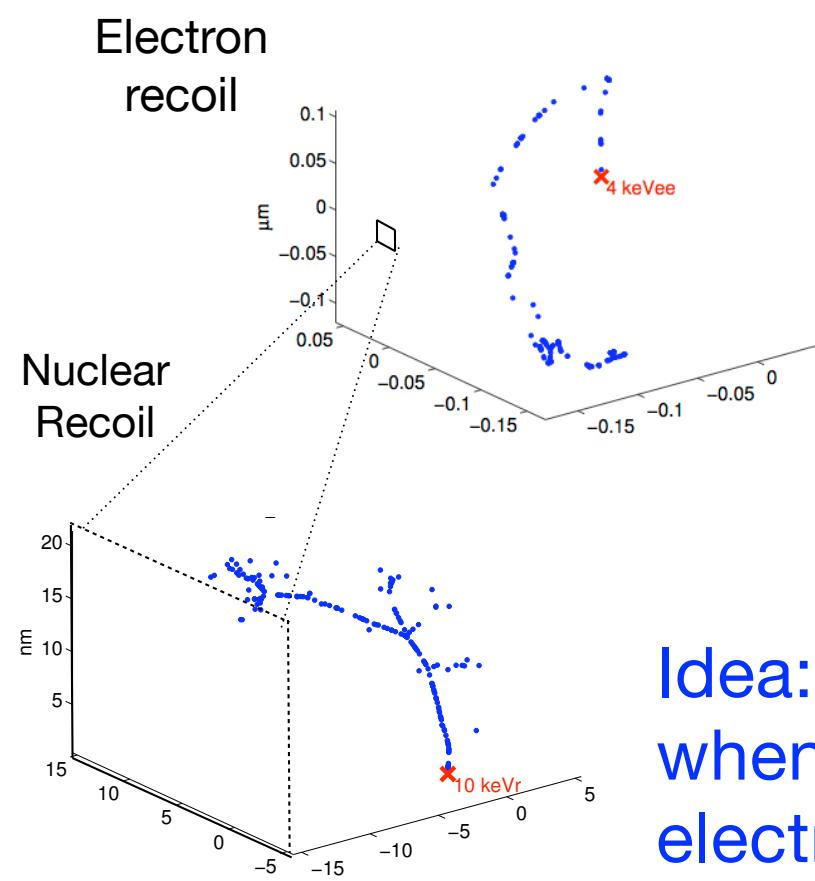
Anti-correlation data

("Doke" plot)

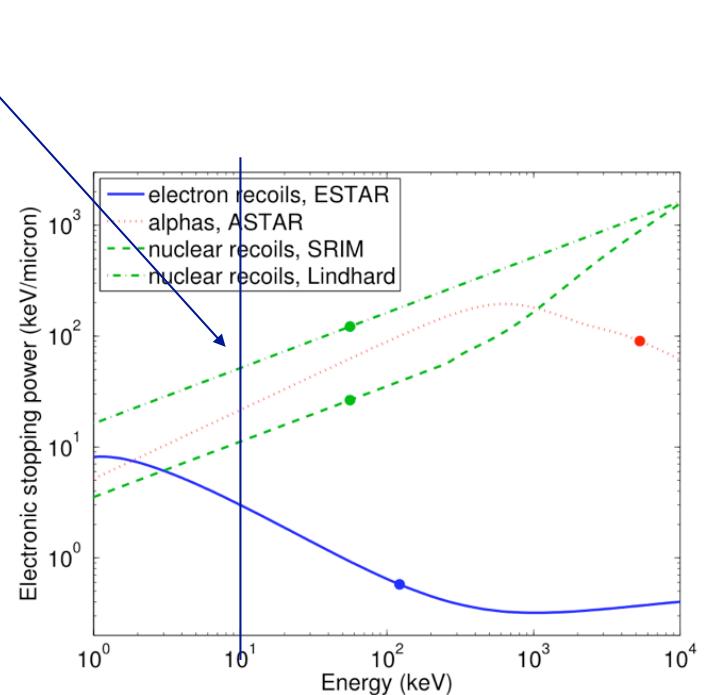
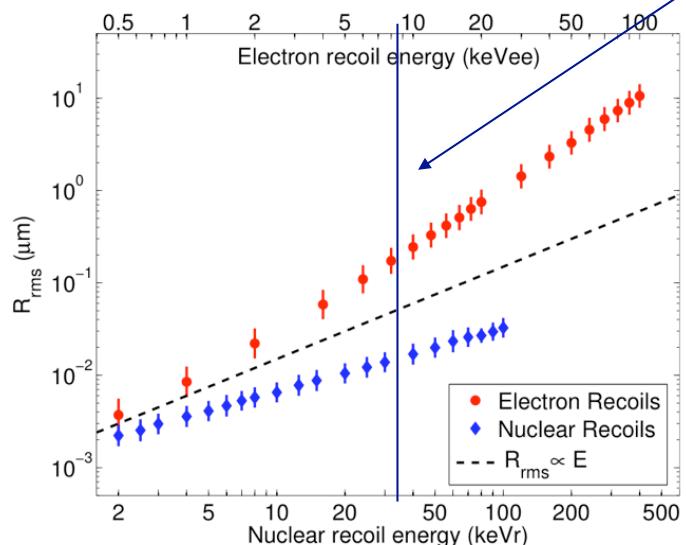


Bands not explained by dE/dx alone





Idea: shift in electron recoil band occurs when track lengths drop below initial electron diffusion scale



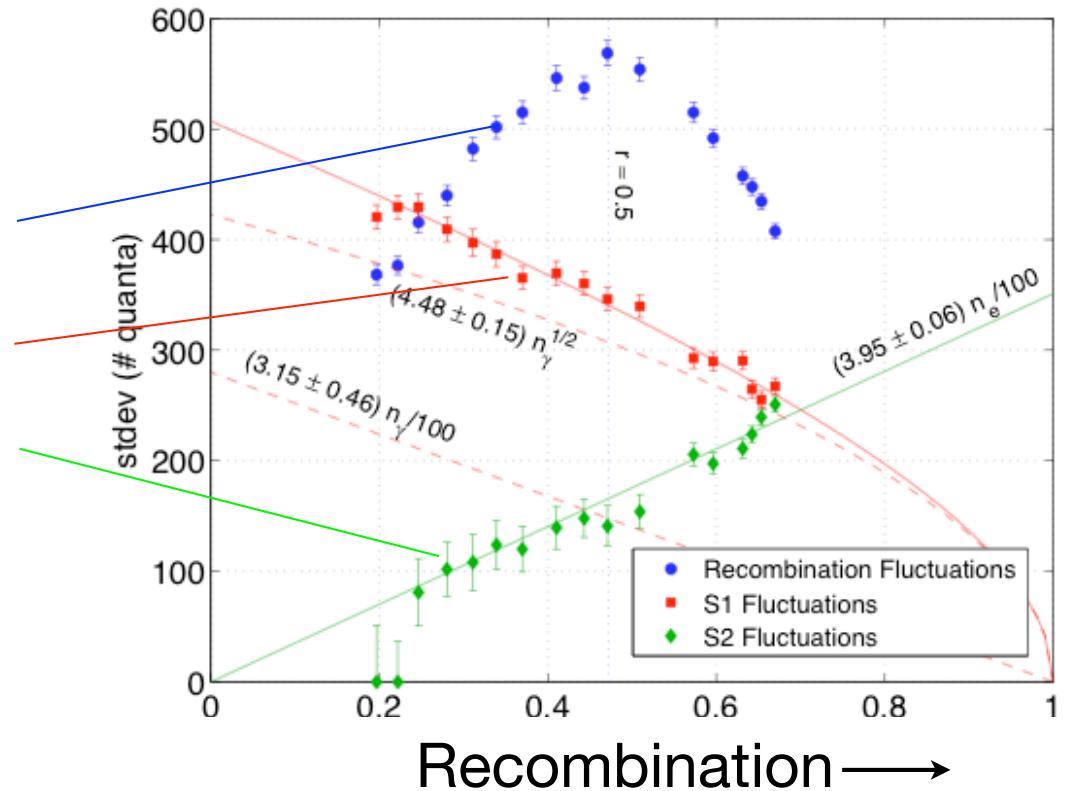
Band width

Electron Recoils At 122 keV

Electron recoil band width

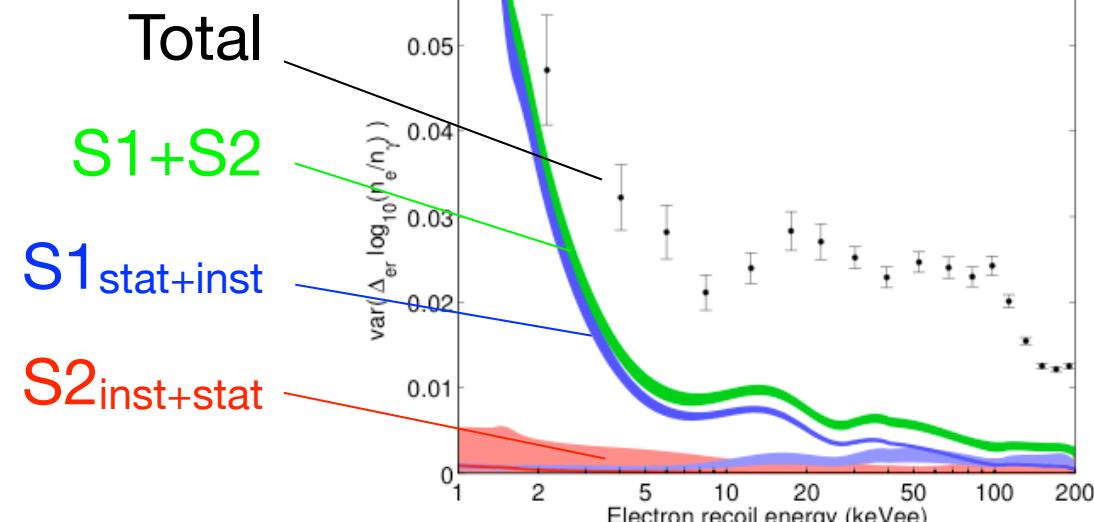
- Recombination fluctuations
- Light collection statistics
- Linear S2 fluctuations

This band width determines background discrimination



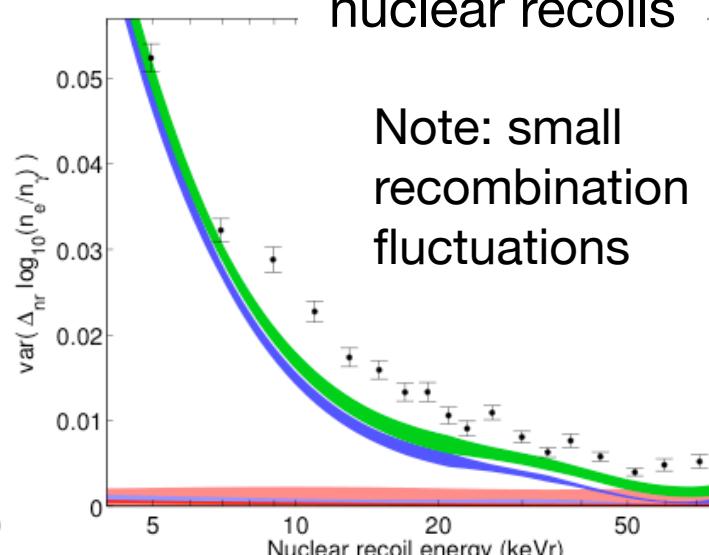
Energy Dependence
electron recoils

Recombination →



nuclear recoils

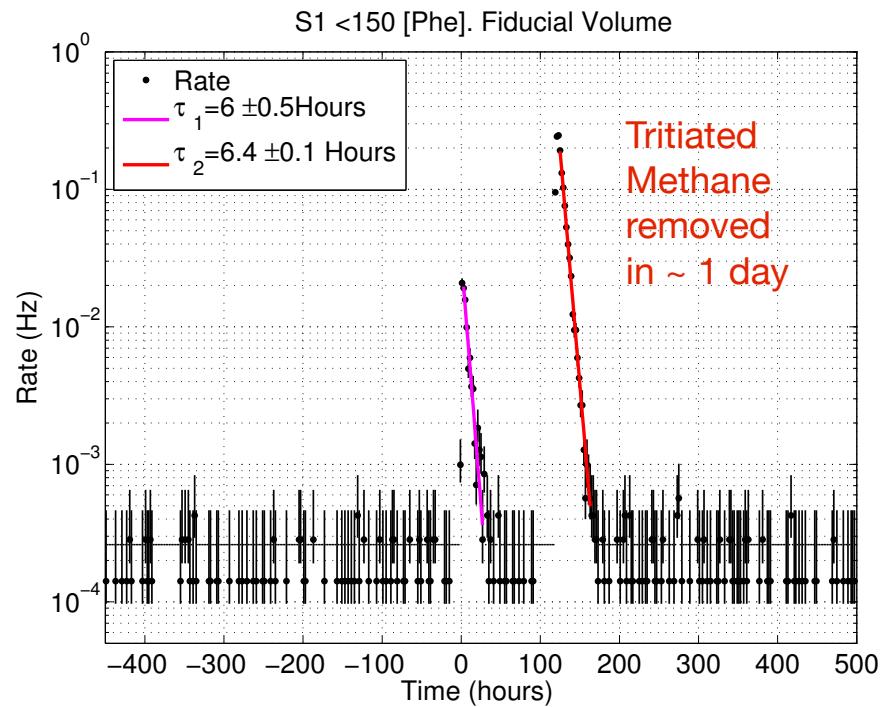
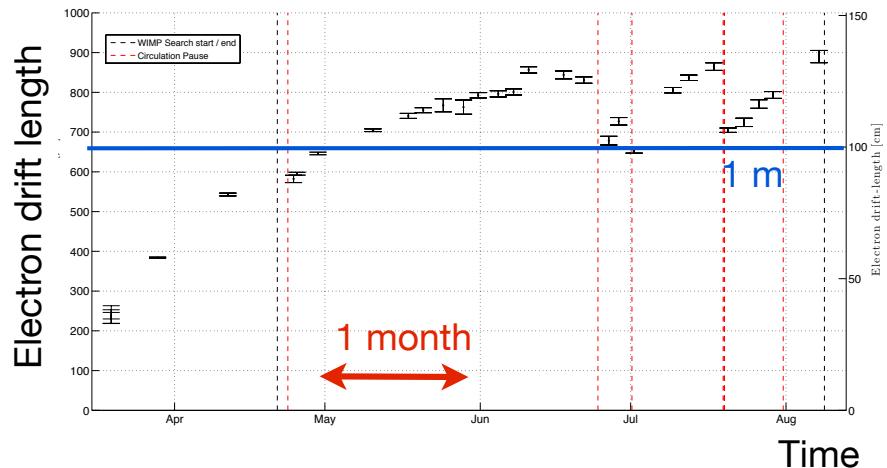
Note: small
recombination
fluctuations



Purification, Tritium



- Xe purity is challenging
- Heat exchange system for continuous processing.
 - 2-day turnover: 250 W \rightarrow \sim 10 W
- Tritium injection:
 - Needed to calibrate center
 - Only instance of injection of long-lived isotope into a low background experiment

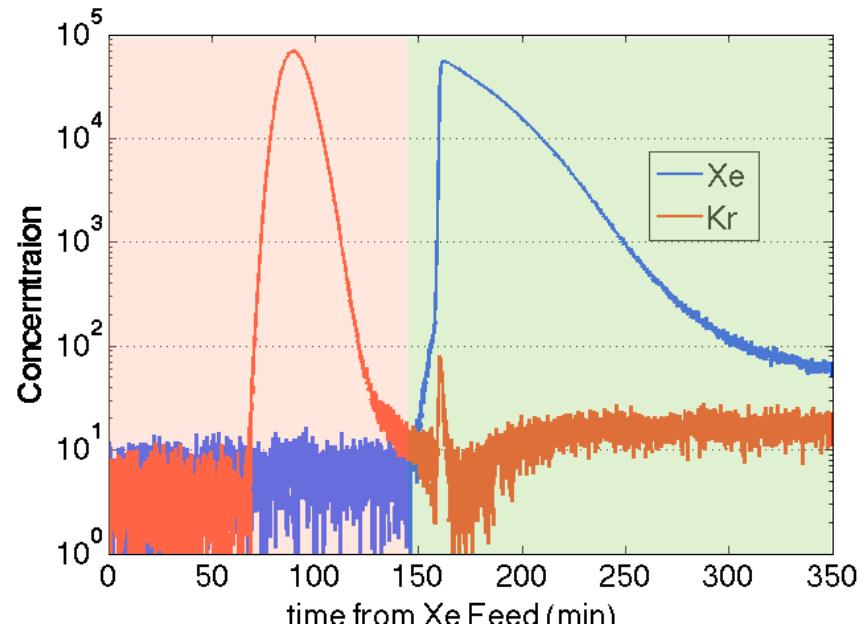
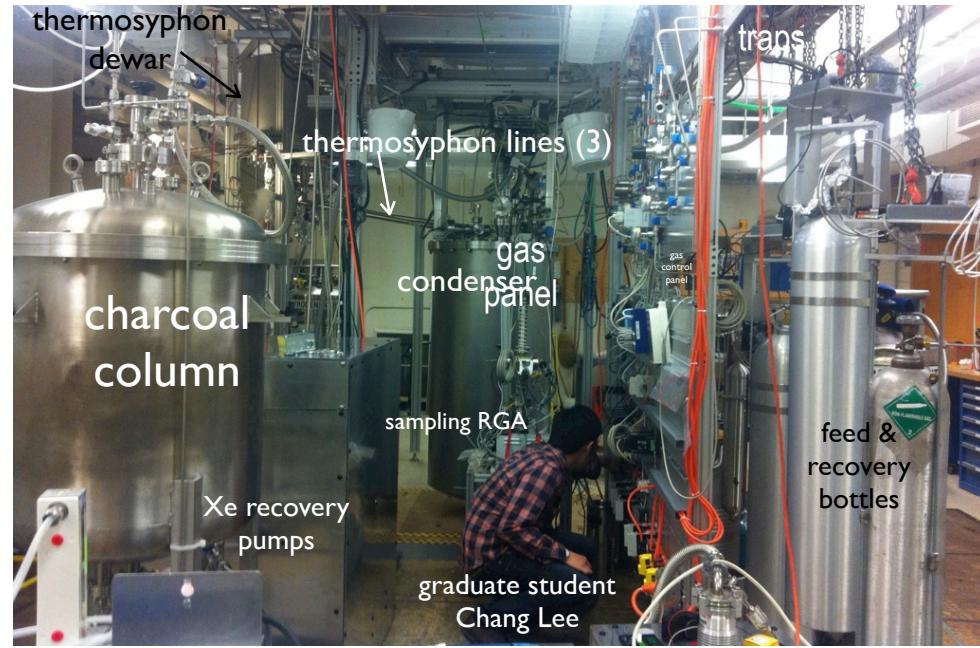
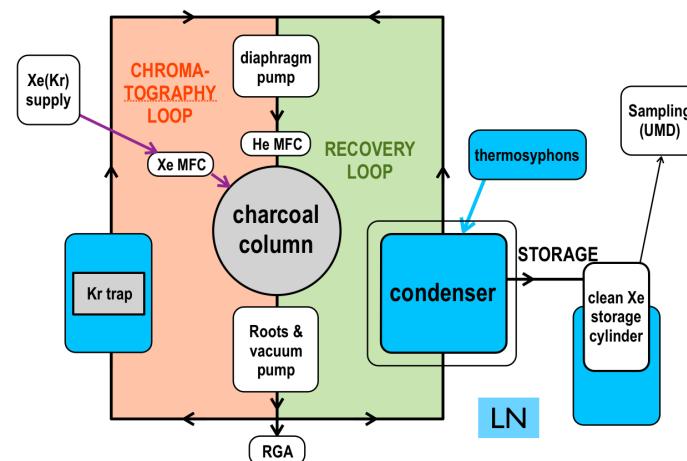
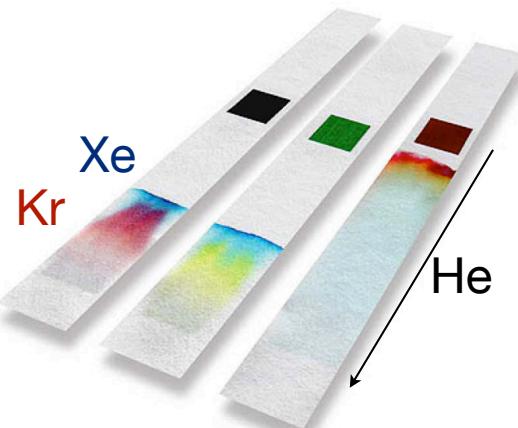


Krypton: kryptonite for Xe



Krypton-85:

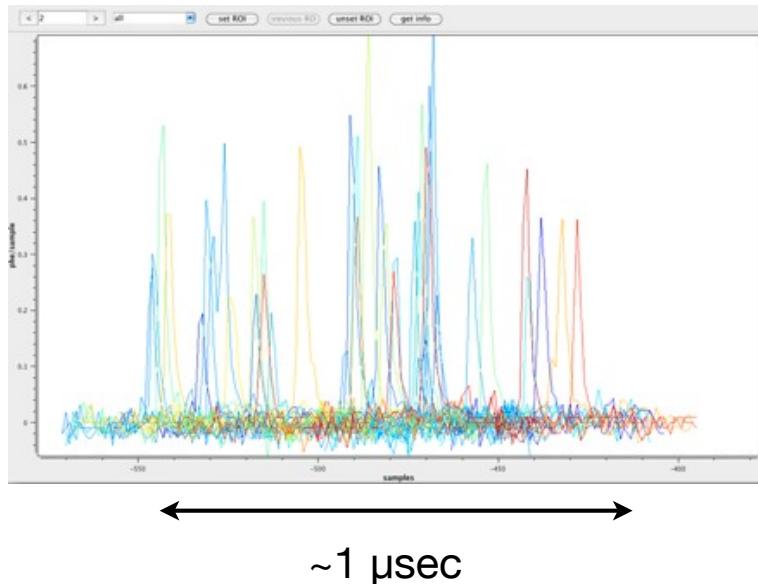
- 10-y $T_{1/2}$ beta decay
- can't self-shield
- ~130 ppb in purchased Xe
 - 20 ppt ~ 122 PMTs
- noble gas: non-reactive



Life at threshold

- WIMP energy ~ keV
 - Light mass WIMPS -> 100 eV
- Every eighth photon, and every single electron generated in the TPC are measured
- Higher drift fields give better background rejection
 - Higher electron emission from grids
- An “interesting” environment in which to find WIMPs

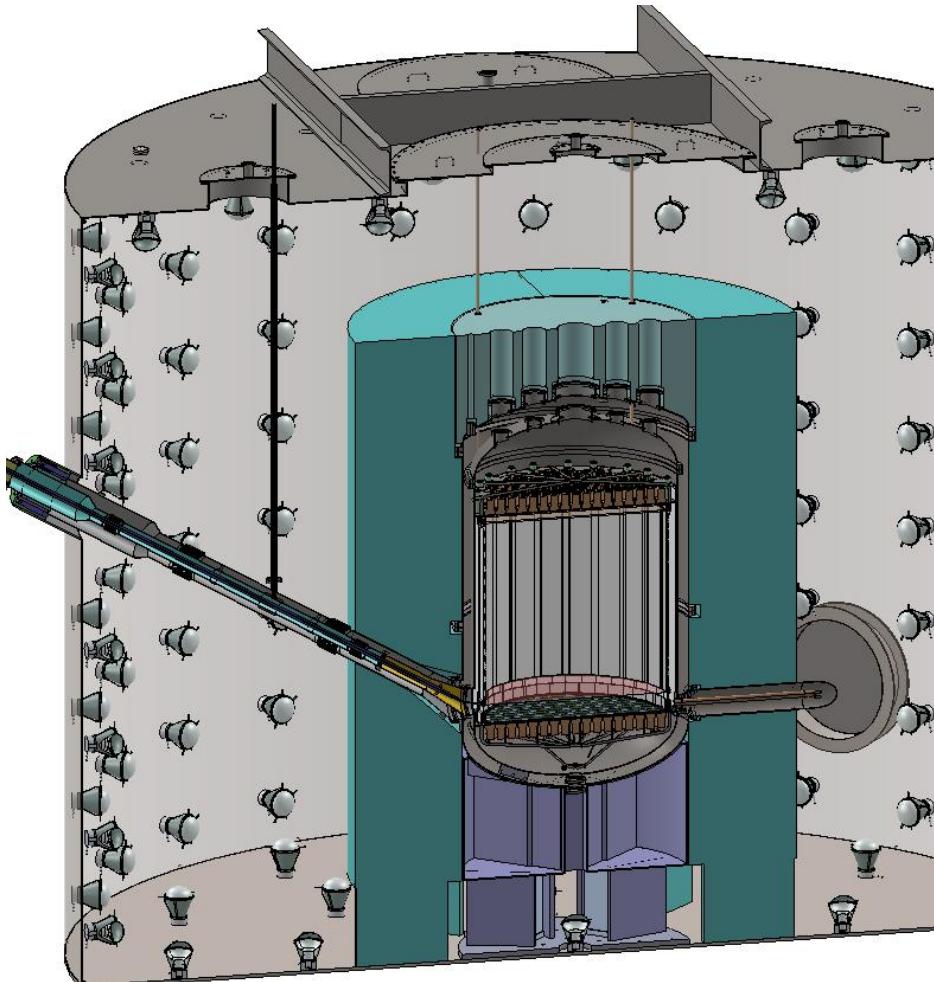
A single electron



LZ: LUX + ZEPLIN

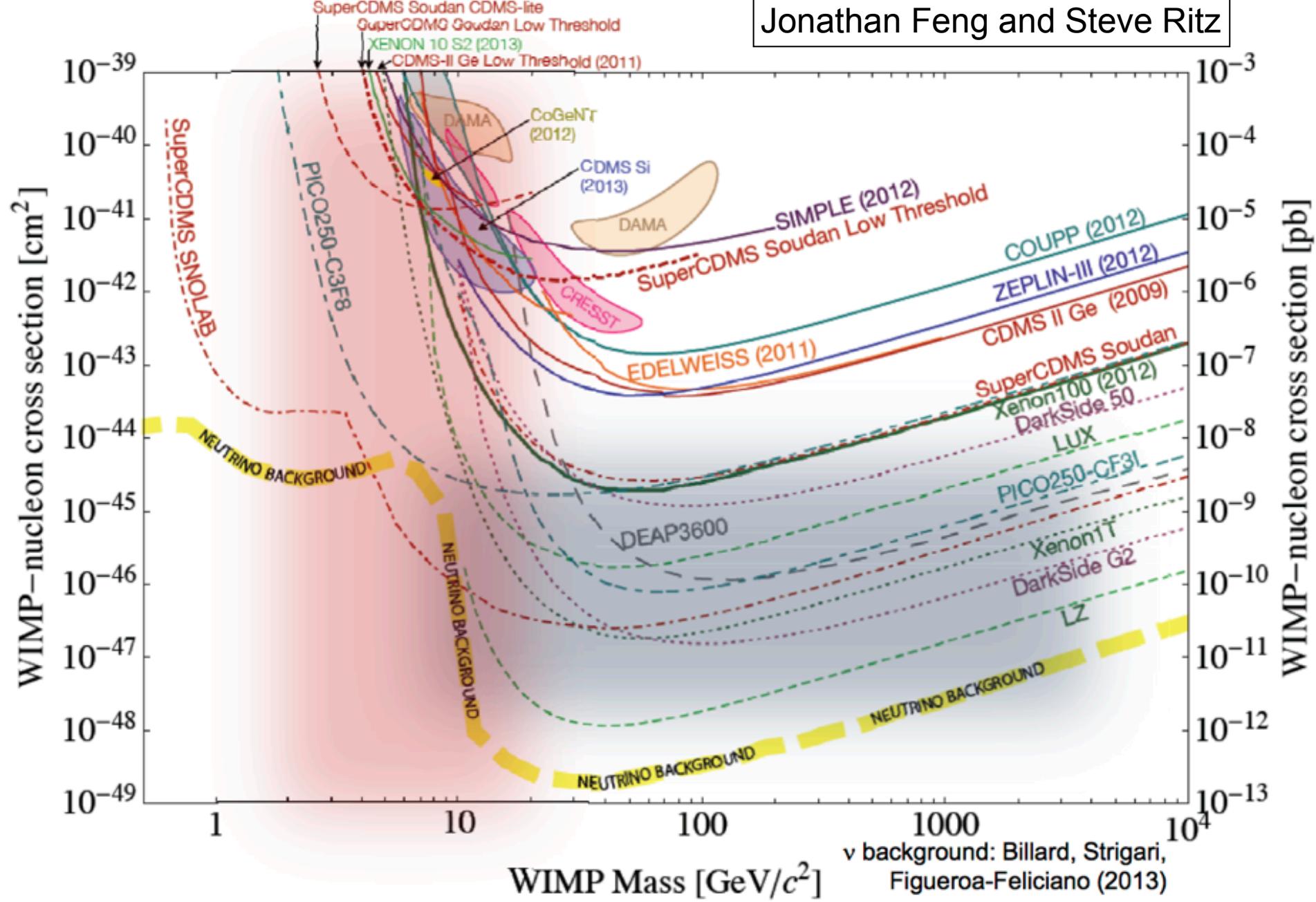


- 20-fold scale-up from LUX
- Gd-loaded scintillator + Xe “skin” outer detector
 - Effective for neutrons and gammas
- ~6 ton fiducial in which dominant background is neutrinos
 - Electron recoil channel: pp solar
 - Nuclear recoil channel: coherent scatter of atmospheric neutrinos



CURRENT STATUS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Jonathan Feng and Steve Ritz





Future directions

- LZ is not quite at neutrino limit
- Background rejection might or might not be sufficient to defeat pp solar neutrino background
- Get rid of PMT radioactivity
 - Would enable simultaneous $\beta\beta$ -decay and DM search
- Please buy LED light bulbs